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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—A meeting called by the Syndical Chamber of Clothiers was held at the Grand Hotel, Paris, on Monday, to discuss the resumption of treaty negotiations with England. Upwards of 700 persons were present. The following resolution was adopted, with two dissentients:—"Whereas England is the most important market for French industry, and especially for Parisian industry, and is at the same time the chief market for the supply of our materials; whereas it is of the greatest interest that old and active commercial relations existing since 1860 with England should be regulated by a new treaty; whereas the absolute substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties, however carefully it may have been made, presses heavily on cheap goods, and lightens the duty on dear goods, seeing that there is no relation between the weight and the value of a textile; and whereas the system of treaties of commerce can alone give the security essential to commercial transactions, as well as to industrial efforts and improvements: this meeting expresses a hope that the negotiations relative to the conclusion of the treaty of commerce with England may be resumed at the earliest possible moment, and brought to a satisfactory termination, even though the French Government should have to give up, in respect of a certain number of articles, the application of the system of specific duties."

At the Elysée, Montmartre, on Wednesday, a dinner was given to M. Grisel, an engine-driver on the Sedan line, who in 1857 by his refusal, at the risk of dismissal for disobedience, to pass over a bridge which a few minutes afterwards was carried away by a flood, saved the lives of 150 passengers. He was not decorated for this act till a few months ago, when M. Raynal, Minister of Public Works in the Gambetta Ministry, awarded him the Legion of Honour; and his fellow-workmen gave the dinner by way of complimenting him upon this distinction. A large number of senators and deputies were present; but M. Rochefort—the Radical deputies taking umbrage at the appearance in the programme of a piece of music dedicated to M. Gambetta—declined at the last moment to attend. Victor Hugo presided, and in a short speech related Grisel's altercation with the station-master. He eulogised Grisel as a valiant artisan, forgetful of himself, and mindful only of the lives of those in his charge. In honouring him the Republic had honoured the 250,000 railway servants he represented. "What," Victor Hugo asked, "made this man?—Industry. What has made this festival?—The Republic. Citizens, Vive la République!" Victor Hugo, who had not spoken in public for a long time, was applauded; and M. Gambetta, who likewise spoke in praise of Grisel, was also much cheered. An English deputation, headed by Mr. Frederick Evans, and consisting of five engine-drivers from as many lines, was present, and its members were the objects of most cordial and hospitable attention.

In the French Chamber on Thursday, M. de Freycinet, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, referred to the crisis in Egypt. In the course of his remarks, he said:—"It is certain that we have an unusual situation to deal with—a Ministry in rebellion against the Chief of the State. My first care has been to place myself in communication with England, without whom we are not accustomed to act in the Egyptian question. This agreement has hitherto borne the best fruits. Immediately after the receipt of this morning's telegrams, I telegraphed to our ambassador in London, and I am awaiting his reply in order to see what direction our policy must take amid the incidents which seem likely to occur. This direction of our policy I may briefly point out. Two things have preoccupied us. The first is to reserve to France the justly privileged situation she has in Egypt, the preponderating influence arising from her work in Egypt, of every kind, for a century back, and from the presence of a French colony which worthily upholds in that country the flag of our nation. Yes, the presence of that colony, an outpost of France, imposes on us duties from which we are determined not to swerve. Our aim is to maintain the independence of Egypt, as established by the Firmans obtained by the European Powers. We should not suffer any infringement of them, nor allow Egypt to emerge from the crisis less independent than at present. You know what constitutes that independence. Egypt is subject to the Porte for the choice of the Sovereign, whenever the succession deviates from the regular order. Her army cannot exceed a certain figure; she cannot have ironclads, nor conclude treaties of peace or war; but beyond these limits her independence is complete, and she is free in her administrative, financial, and economic action. This is the independence we mean to respect, and as far as may depend on us to vindicate. As to the means we shall employ, it will be above all that which has hitherto succeeded—viz., the concert with England. That agreement has always been complete, and on our side, and also, I believe, on that of England, there is a sincere desire for its continuance. If it were broken, the general line of our policy would be jeopardised. Our history, traditions, and dignity bind us to stand firm to the general lines I have indicated. We shall also employ the European concert. When events in Egypt assume an importance which may affect the European concert, we think that concert ought to decide. It would not be just, it would even be imprudent, to determine such a question apart from that concert. We are, therefore, disposed to come to an understanding with Europe on the Egyptian question, as we have done on Oriental questions. Do not be uneasy about the consequences of that European intervention. The European Powers unanimously admit that the situation of France and England is the preponderating one in Egypt. They make no secret of it, and they will make no difficulty in leaving to them the direction of an Egyptian policy. It is, therefore, a settled thing that it is the opinion of England and France which must be taken; and, far from seeing a complication in this final consultation of Europe, we shall gather from it strength to face all contingencies. What are those contingencies? It would be imprudent for a Minister of Foreign Affairs even to hint at them. There are words that must not be uttered publicly. When one intends to carry out a policy he does not forward it by using language calculated to trench on the *amour propre* of the Powers with which he has to deal. He forwards it by acts of a resolute character, but which do not infringe on the dignity of others. I think the Chamber has understood me that we are in community of ideas with it. We feel what the country desires. We know what our duties are, and you may be certain that our acts will be up to the level of events. We accept the responsibility beforehand."

M. Gambetta's proposal to enforce three years' service on all the young men not exempt as only sons of widows, or bread-winners of the family, is based expressly on the calculation, says the Paris correspondent of a contemporary, that only thus can the budget standard of an army of half a million be kept up. He has repeatedly stated that the annual contingent is as nearly as possible one-third of that number; so that on the reduction of service from five years to three, no twelve months' class can be allowed. It now appears by the statistics for which the Conscription Committee applied to the War Office, that although the average contingent for the last three years has been 154,000, the seminarists and schoolmasters now exempt, together with the twelve months' volunteers, would swell it by 12,000, bringing up the aggregate to 166,000. Three annual contingents would thus be almost exactly half a million. But M. Gambetta's mistake lay in ignoring the permanent effective—134,000 strong; so that with a universal three years' service the army would amount to about 630,000, or 130,000 more than the Budget provides for; and nobody suggests an augmentation of the army votes. The obvious inference is, that the surplus 130,000 men must be excused altogether, or dismissed after twelve months' drill—in other words, that there is no reason for withdrawing the concession now made to the educated class.

A curious trial, in which the Orleans Princes and some of the relatives, including the King of the Belgians and the Count of Flanders, will figure as defendants, will shortly come on for hearing before the civil tribunal in Paris. It appears that in 1790 the Duke of Orleans, known as Philippe Egalité, became guarantee to one Jean Louis Monneron for a sum of 600,000f. advanced to M. Louis Armand de Gontaut Biron. On the property of the Orleans family being confiscated in 1793 by the Convention, M. Monneron's claim was acknowledged and paid in bonds issued by the State. These securities, however, brought only about a quarter of the sum advanced, and M. Monneron's descendants now claim the balance.

ITALY.—In the Italian Chamber on Wednesday, Signor Massari asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs for information relative to the affairs of Monte Video:—

"Signor Mancini, in answer, said that two Italians accused of complicity in a murder were arrested, and shortly after their imprisonment the rumour spread at Monte Video that they had been tortured. On the Italian Vice-Consul asking to see the prisoners, two persons resembling them were shown to him in a perfect state of health, and this appeased the fears of the other Italian residents at Monte Video. Two months later, the real prisoners having been proved innocent, were liberated. They related that they had been subjected to the most atrocious tortures. The Consul, not having obtained an answer to his energetic protest, withdrew on board the Italian man-of-war *Carceiolo*, commanded by Captain de Amezaga, the latter having likewise signed the protest. The Italian Government, informed of these facts, sent Signor Cova, the Italian Minister at Buenos Ayres, on a special mission to Monte Video, to insist on the local Government giving proper redress; and this he obtained, together with compensation amounting to 50,000f. for the two unfortunate victims. Signor Mancini concluded by praising very highly the conduct of Captain de Amezaga, but reserving his judgment on the conduct of the Vice-Consul until he had received further information."

The Pope on Friday afternoon received an Irish deputation, who came to thank him for raising Archbishop M'Cabe to the Cardinalate. In reply to the address the Pope, referring to Ireland, said:—

"She is at the present moment in the throes of a grave difficulty. Endeavours are being made to thrust her into a course which is studded with rocks of danger. I feel confident that she will show herself animated with the spirit of moderation and sagacity, and will thus render herself more and more worthy of my affection. The Irish Bishops have not failed to point out to Catholics the path to follow, and to remind them that the praiseworthy intention of improving the condition of their country must not be separated from the love of justice and the employment of legitimate means. The language of the Bishops has already produced salutary effects, which will still further increase if the Irish clergy show themselves docile in seconding the far-seeing intentions of their Bishops."

The *Standard's* account says the Pope spoke, as usual, with much animation, and gesticulated freely; but his hand was thin to transparency and trembled as he raised it, and the appearance of weakness was very marked. The *Daily News* correspondent says:—

"I have just returned from the Vatican, where an intimate friend of the Pope, whose family have for five generations—in fact, from the time of Clement XIV.—been born in and connected with that Palace, assured me that his Holiness is perfectly well. This afternoon he went for his usual drive in the Vatican gardens. Leo XIII., despite his normally sickly appearance, enjoys an abundant measure of health. Like his brothers, he suffers from an organic defect of the aorta, which obliges him to incline to one side; but, except an occasional cold from sitting out too late in the garden conversing with his Cardinals, nothing ever ails him. His Holiness quite prides himself on his constitution. Last autumn, when a monsignor of his Court returned from his villegiatura complaining of having been unwell, the Pope rallied him, saying, 'I who remain here am haler than all of you who go away for your health.'"

The correspondent at Rome of the *Daily News* learns that the Pope, on hearing of the murders in Dublin, sent the most decided instructions to the Irish Bishops that they should express their horror at the crime.

GERMANY.—On Saturday evening the Princess William was safely delivered of a son. The birth of the new Prince gives three direct heirs to the Throne of the German Empire.

The Prussian Lower Chamber has approved, by the same majority as before, the May Laws Amendment Bill, in the slightly modified form given it by the Upper House. The Minister of Public Worship warmly protested that the Government had not abandoned the essential principles of the Falk legislation.

The Federal Council has adopted the Workmen's Insurance Bill, and the measure will be immediately submitted to the Reichstag.

SPAIN.—In discussing the French Commercial Treaty on Monday night, the Senate became the scene of a brilliant debate, the Conservative and Protectionist orators making their last stand. The House, however, showed impatience to close the discussion, and after the Premier, Senor Sagasta, had made a prudent, guarded speech, in which, while defending his Commercial Treaty policy, he promised compensations, and even a modification of its proposed reforms, if the manufacturing interests were proved to be injured, the division was taken, and the first clause adopted by 143 votes to 85. The Government then asked the House to vote urgency for the whole of the treaty; but the numbers on this issue being 111 for urgency and 24 against, and the rules requiring at least 157 to vote in favour of it, the matter was adjourned.

ROUMANIA.—A Reuter's telegram, dated Bucharest, May 10, says:—

"In the Senate, to-day, M. Statesco, Minister for Foreign affairs, replied to the interpellation of M. Gradisteano inquiring the views of the Government with reference to the project of M. Barrère. The country, said the Minister, knew that the Government considered the right of river police as inherent in the right of territorial sovereignty. This principle had been affirmed in the Royal Message of the 27th of November last, and the Government had made every effort to induce the great Powers to recognise Roumania's exclusive right to enforce the navigation regulations within the limits of her territorial jurisdiction. With regard to the project of M. Barrère, the Government admitted that it constituted a step in advance on the Austrian *avant-projet*, but it nevertheless made no change whatever with respect to the powers of the new Commission which it was proposed to create. On this point, therefore, the project was at variance with the essential principle of the programme of the Government, who consequently would not accept it in its present form. If, however, the Danubian Commission were to introduce in M. Barrère's project certain modifications, by which the sovereignty of the riparian States would be respected, the project might be made the basis of a common understanding. M. Statesco concluded by declaring that Roumania could not accept the French proposals without these essential modifications."

"M. Gradisteano said he was convinced that if the Government took the proposals of M. Barrère as the basis for the defence of Roumanian interests, they would be entering upon a path where the country would not follow them. He thought the Barrère project should be altogether set aside, and that the European Commission assembled at Galatz should settle the question which had been raised by Article 55 of the Treaty of Berlin, on the basis of the proposals made by Baron Haymerle at the Berlin Congress.

"M. Catardji, the leader of the Opposition, said that he and his friends could not deliver an opinion on the question until they knew all the phases of the negotiations which had previously taken place. Finally, on the motion of the Prime Minister, the Senate resolved to hold a secret sitting this evening to examine all the diplomatic documents relating to the matter. The public debate will be resumed to-morrow.

"In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Vernescu announced an interpellation on the Danube question."

HOLLAND.—The Second Chamber on Monday rejected the Treaty of Commerce with France by 43 votes to 37.

SOUTH AFRICA.—According to the *Daily News* advices native reports from Zululand state that the present agitation there is largely owing to a message purporting to come from Cetewayo, stating that he would return soon, and that the chiefs must prepare to meet him at Maritzburg. The message is explicitly stated to have come from Bishop Colenso. John Dunn has returned hastily to Zululand. It is stated that he has threatened vengeance against the chiefs who complained of him. A despatch to the same paper says:—

"John Dunn had an interview with Sir H. Bulwer yesterday, having applied through the Zulu Resident. Several of John Dunn's subordinate chiefs were present, and stated their grievances against him, their attitude being very antagonistic. Sir H. Bulwer's position is rendered much more difficult owing to incessant unofficial interference in Zulu matters. A good many members of the Zulu deputation, who dread returning to Zululand, are scattered among the natives in Natal."

We (*Guardian*) have received the following letter from the Rev. George H. Swinney, a son of the late Principal of Cuddesdon College, giving an account of the work of the Church at the Mission station of St. Mary's, Kwamagwaza, of which he is at present in charge:—

"I believe that very few Churchmen at home have any idea of the great progress that has been made here since the war, of the sensibly increasing number of the faithful, and of the corresponding material needs of the Mission. Let me therefore briefly state the following facts for the information of those of your readers who are interested in the Zululand Mission:—

"1. Prior to the dispersion of the settlement—*i.e.*, about a year before the declaration of the war with Cetywayo, the number of families on the station (which had been established on the land granted to the Rev. R. Robertson by King Panda) numbered eighteen, all of whom were Christian. *Now*, the number of households on the Mission is exactly forty, four alone being heathen, who are under instruction; the rest are Christians. The average number of children attending the day-school is fifty, while at night-school last week I counted on one occasion no less than fifty-two young men and lads, and eighteen girls and young women—seventy in all. This, Mr. Robertson told me, is the average attendance. On Sundays, at the eight o'clock morning service, the attendance is not less than one hundred. There is no room for the children at this service. These numbers are gradually and steadily increasing; scarcely a week passes without some young Zulu lad or maiden leaving their kraals and coming to Mr. Robertson to ask him to admit them into the community, that they may receive Christian teaching. Five such cases have occurred during the last fortnight. He has in consequence many more mouths to feed than his limited means will admit of. He draws no stipend whatever, but supports himself and his dependants by the mutual labour of his own and of their hands. His private house, built by himself, does duty as church and schoolroom. Other Mission buildings there are none, save only the small wooden house in which the newly arrived English schoolmaster (Mr. Roach) and his wife are located, together with myself. You may imagine, Sir, the difficulty of properly conducting a night-school of seventy scholars in a long, dark room, furnished with one table, one bench, and three small lamps. Of course reading and writing are, under the circumstances, impracticable; *viva voce* instructions in English and Zulu is all that can be attempted. I am able to speak from personal knowledge, as I have lately been sent up here from Isandhlwana by the Bishop to relieve Mr. Robertson in part of the pastoral charge of the Mission, so that he may be free to visit the outlying kraals, and carry the good seed further afield. Last Sunday, for instance, he visited no less than eight kraals, holding midday service at the largest. The people, I need not say, have known him for so many years that they look upon him as their father, and always give him a cordial welcome. Now, Sir, I leave the above to speak for itself. It will be seen that we need immediately (1) a good school, chapel, and furniture. The ruins of the original pretty church and other Mission buildings destroyed by Cetewayo's orders on the outbreak of the late war will furnish a large number of bricks for the building. Trees we have in abundance, so that the cost of materials will not be great, barring the iron roof.

"2. We also greatly need a plain, roomy mission-house, to serve the double purpose of parsonage and boys' home. The cost of this building also need not be serious, as sufficiently skilled labour can be obtained here at Kwamagwaza at a reasonable rate of wage. The future inmates of the boys' home are already forthcoming in part. Two lads belonging to kraals in the neighbourhood of Isandhlwana accompanied me here with the consent of their fathers, and Mr. Robertson, as I have said already, has more boys than he can conveniently house and feed.

"I hope, Sir, that the simple statement of the work which has been permitted by God's mercy to be accomplished here may interest earnest Churchmen at home, and move them to supply the Mission liberally with the *res materiæ* of which it stands so sorely in need. That the work will go on and prosper, whether outward help be wanting or no, I do not for a moment doubt, for 'it is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.' For my own part, I cannot be sufficiently thankful to Him for allowing me to take part in a work which so manifestly bears the impression of His hand. Is it too much to hope that others also will consider it a high privilege rather than a duty to associate themselves with us in carrying on the Master's work in this land by their earnest prayers and their liberal almsgiving, if not by personal self-dedication?

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

Up to the hour of going to press we have only three murders to record as having taken place in Ireland since our last issue. On Saturday evening Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Chief Secretary, who had only been in Ireland a few hours, and had just been sworn into office, and Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary, were walking in Phœnix Park, Dublin, near the Viceregal Lodge, when they were attacked by four cowardly villains—probably members of the Land League—and brutally stabbed to death. These few lines tell all that is at present known for certainty of this sad occurrence. The murderers are still at large, notwithstanding that the Government has offered a reward of £10,000 for information that may lead to their apprehension and conviction. From the daily papers we select some of the many rumours that have been published.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, anxious to acquire as soon as possible an acquaintance with the duties of his new office, had been in the Castle all day, and, with Mr. Burke, desired to have a walk before dinner. They were unarmed, as they apprehended no danger. Suddenly they were set upon by four men, who attacked them with knives or daggers. A boy named Jacobs stated that, while bird-nesting in the park, he saw, about two hundred yards from where he was, near the road, a group of men who seemed to be wrestling. He thought they were roughs, and did not pay much attention to them. He then saw two of the men fall to the ground, and the others, four in number, jump on a car and drive rapidly off. He cannot give any description of the appearance of the men. A Mr. Maguire and a friend, riding on tricycles, had passed Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish shortly before the murder, then on their way along the main road through the park. Returning, they found the Chief Secretary lying on the main road in the centre of the carriage-way, and Mr. Burke lying on the pathway. Mr. Maguire immediately informed the police at the Park-gate station of what he had seen, and several of them went to the spot where the murders had been committed. On examination it was found that Mr. Burke had received several stabs near the region of his heart, and that his throat was cut. His clothes were much torn, and his hands bore marks suggestive of a fierce encounter with his assailants. Lord Frederick Cavendish had been stabbed in several places about the chest; one wound through the right lung being very deep.

The murders must have been done in a couple of minutes; and they were committed in full view of the Lord-Lieutenant himself, who had driven through the park half-an-hour before, and was walking in the grounds in front of the Vicaregal Lodge with Colonel Caulfeild when he saw a group of men struggling, but attached no importance to it. The same struggle was witnessed by Captain Greatrex, of the 1st Royal Dragoons, stationed at Island Bridge Barracks, who walked through the gate nearest the barracks into the park and observed a car waiting. He walked on, and near the scene of the murder saw the struggle, but had no suspicion of what was really taking place. He saw the four men get upon a car and drive away; and as they drove away, remarked, in a careless way, "That was rough work," thinking it was a drunken row. They answered, "Rough, indeed," and drove away by the side road that leads to Chapelizod and also to the Island-bridge gate. They went through the Island-bride gate and into town. Captain Greatrex afterwards observing two men on the ground and seeing patent-leather boots on one of them (Mr. Burke) concluded that a robbery had been committed. He immediately afterwards observed Lord Frederick Cavendish, who was lying in the roadway about three feet from the footway, while Mr. Burke was stretched on the grass about fifteen feet behind. Colonel Caulfeild, in the meantime, had his attention attracted by a man, who was gesticulating and calling out "Murder!" The Lord-Lieutenant was about to accompany him to see what was the matter, but he was persuaded not to do so. Colonel Caulfeild went himself, and recognised the bodies. Lord Frederick Cavendish was not quite dead at the time, but gasping and moving convulsively. Colonel Caulfeild asked a policeman who came up to take charge of the man who had given the alarm, in order that he might be examined; but the constable unaccountably let him go away. A car drove up at the same time, and Colonel Caulfeild asked the carman to assist in getting the bodies removed. He answered gruffly that he was going into town, and that it was not his business to remain. The police afterwards arrived, and had the bodies removed to Steevens's Hospital. Dr. Myles, the resident physician, had heard that a man was murdered, and on going out to the spot saw the two bodies. Life was extinct when they were removed.

The murder, the *Times* correspondent says, must have been deeply planned; and although the public impression appears to be that it was only intended to assassinate Mr. Burke, and that Lord Frederick Cavendish was murdered because he happened to be with the Under-Secretary, and to guard against discovery, there is reason to believe that the design was the very contrary, and that the object of the miscreants who plotted the murder was to commit a deed which would strike terror into the English Government by murdering, not a subordinate officer of the Government here, but one of the highest rank in the Irish Executive and the son of a great English peer. They could at any time have assassinated Mr. Burke, who was well known in the city, and who walked about at all hours without fear and unarmed. He never had an escort, and his habits must have been familiar to all who chose to watch his movements. It may be that his fate was reserved deliberately until a double stroke could be aimed at the Executive; but the supposition which naturally occurs, that Lord Frederick Cavendish was not known and was not likely to be obnoxious, is refuted by the fact that as the procession passed through Dame-street, near the Castle, a man stood at the carriage in which Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr. Jenkinson, and the Honourable Mr. Spencer were seated, and asked whether Lord Frederick Cavendish was in the procession. He received no answer, and, moving on, repeated the question, without eliciting a reply. He asked a third time, and then Lord Frederick Cavendish, raising his hat, said, "I am Lord Frederick Cavendish." The man replied, "Thank you, that will do," and went away. A man similarly attired was afterwards observed in the park near the scene of the murder.

At eleven o'clock on Sunday the Coroner attended at the hospital, and a jury of seventeen were sworn. The Coroner addressed them and said:—"Words are inadequate to express the horror, indignation, and shame with which I feel overwhelmed in proceeding to discharge one of the duties of my office on this day of rest. I have summoned you to-day in order that I might be in a position to permit the removal of the remains of the two victims of this dastardly and cowardly assassination from the hospital to their respective residences." The Coroner then referred to the courteous, gentle, and unassuming manner of Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary. He observed that, however the opinions of people might differ in other respects, they must all unite in saying that he was a most inoffensive, unobtrusive official, and that the murder of him and of the Chief Secretary, a young man who had been only six hours in the country, must bring disgrace and reprobation upon the entire nation of an irremovable character.

The inquest having been formally adjourned, the bodies were placed in the funeral van and removed by a circuitous route to the Chief Secretary's Lodge, where they were laid out on separate tables in the drawing-room for the post-mortem examination. The scene was indescribably horrible. Until the bodies were stripped no adequate idea could be formed of the violence used by the murderers. It may be inferred when it is stated that Lord Frederick Cavendish had eight wounds. In his right arm-pit was a horrible gash, which he received from a stab in the right shoulder, completely cutting through the arteries and vessels, and it is believed causing death by hæmorrhage. Under his body, when found in the park, there was a large pool of blood. He had two cuts on the right side over the shoulder blade, two cuts over the second rib in the right breast, and one cut in the centre of the back; a wound, too, in the neck at the right side, and a wound opposite the second rib at the right side. His left arm was almost severed by a slash of, probably, a bowie-knife, which cut through the bone. He had, apparently, raised his arm to protect himself. Some of the wounds in front were caused by the penetration of the weapons. Mr. Burke had no fewer than eleven wounds. He had three wounds in the fingers of his left hand, a wound in the throat three and a half inches deep, which severed the jugular vein; a wound at the back, drawn downwards, which pierced the breast, and is believed to have been the wound which killed him; and three wounds in front of his chest, besides other wounds.

The following paragraph appeared in the *Court Circular* (of Sunday):—

"Her Majesty received last night with deep grief the horrible news of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary, and of Mr. Burke, Under-Secretary, for Ireland."

The Queen, on receipt of the news from Mr. Gladstone, telegraphed to Lady Frederick Cavendish her great grief at the dreadful outrage that had filled her heart with sorrow.

The Cabinet met at three o'clock on Sunday in Downing-street, where Mr. Forster had been during the morning closeted with Mr. Gladstone. Among those present were Lord Granville, Lord Northbrook, Lord Kimberley, Lord Selborne, Lord Carlingford, Mr. Childers, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Dodson. Lord Hartington was not present. Most of the Ministers walked in through the garden entrance to the Premier's residence, as there was an immense crowd of people about the approaches to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's official residence. There was no ebullition of feeling on the part of the crowd except when Mr. Forster crossed the road, looking quite puzzled at the aspect of affairs, when there was a slight murmur of sympathy. The Cabinet sat until half-past five o'clock, when Ministers left by the back entrance to escape the crowd, which had become augmented during the sitting of the Cabinet. Without exception the Ministers were dressed in mourning.

A meeting of the late Conservative Cabinet was held at Sir Stafford Northcote's private residence, St. James's-street, on Sunday; those present being Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord John Manners, Colonel Stanley, Sir Richard Cross, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Cairns, and Lord Cranbrook. The meeting occupied an hour and a half, and it was resolved unanimously that the Conservative party regretted the last of the dastardly and obnoxious murders perpetrated in Dublin. They offered the Government their sympathy, and would support them with all their strength to cope with the murderous state of Ireland. On the question of martial law being proposed by the Government, Sir Staford Northcote seemed to think that the Government would not take such a course, but if such a course were taken Mr. Gladstone might count upon the Conservative party helping him in every way for the good conduct and suppression of lawlessness in Ireland. Sir Stafford Northcote was of opinion that the murder was planned with no personal animosity against Lord Frederick Cavendish, but that it was a blow aimed at the administration of the Government in Ireland, and particularly the Chief Secretary's department.

In London the news was received with feelings of consternation and horror; indeed, the public mind has seldom received a ruder shock. In all the club-houses, from those in the West-end to the humblest working-men's club in East London, the terrible deed formed the topic of conversation and comment, and special references to it were made in most of the churches and other places of worship. Among none in the metropolis did the news create so profound a sensation as among the Irish, among whom there were expressions of utter detestation of the murders and of those who committed them. When the news reached Mr. Gladstone, he was at the Austrian Embassy, where he had been dining. Sir William Harcourt and Lord Kimberley were also guests of the Ambassador and Countess Karolyi. The intelligence caused consternation and dismay, and the party immediately broke up. Lord and Lady Granville did not receive the news till they reached home from dining with Mr. and Mrs. Hussey Vivian, in Belgrave-square. Lord Hartington, who was one of the guests of Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty, to meet the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, did not hear the news till he left. Soon afterwards the fact of the assassination of his brother became known to most of the company, who immediately took their departure. Lord Hartington at once proceeded to Lady Frederick Cavendish, on whom, notwithstanding the late hour, a large number of persons called to offer their condolence. A large number of persons also called on Sunday to express sympathy with the bereaved lady. Throughout the whole of Sunday, too, very many persons called at Devonshire House, the residence of Lord Hartington, to learn the latest intelligence and offer their condolence. Lord Granville and Mr. Forster had a long interview with Lord Hartington in the morning; and in the afternoon Lord Hartington and Lady Edward Cavendish left London for Chatsworth to join the Duke of Devonshire, who is staying there with Lord Edward Cavendish. All the members of the family were reported to be bearing up well under their affliction, a telegram received from Chatsworth stating that the Duke of Devonshire was better than could have been anticipated. Lady Frederick Cavendish was to have started on Sunday afternoon for Chatsworth, but after the night she passed she felt too ill to undertake the journey, but it was arranged that she should start next day, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Lyttelton.

The blinds were drawn down at the windows of the three Liberal clubs on Sunday—the Reform, Brooks's, and the Devonshire—as a mark of respect for the memory of Lord Frederick Cavendish.

In the country the news was at first received with incredulity, and when the report was confirmed the feelings were those of horror and indignation. In many towns the intelligence was announced in the churches, and meetings were generally held, and resolutions passed denouncing the crime. At a great meeting of Irishmen in Manchester, "to celebrate the collapse of coercion and the triumph of the Land League, to rejoice at the liberation of Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, Dillon, and O'Kelly, and to express delight at the breakdown of repression, and to rejoice at the disgrace and humiliation of its most offensive champion, Buckshot Forster," Mr. Redmond, M.P., spoke and while saying that the news of the assassination had been received with consternation and horror, added that the Government of Ireland had sown the wind, and they were reaping the whirlwind—a statement which was loudly cheered.

The news of the tragedy has made a profound impression in all the capitals on the Continent and in America, horror and detestation of the crime being the prevailing feelings. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"Of course all despatches on the subject have been sent to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe, and though the Chancellor has been careful not to openly express an opinion on Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, it is well known in what groove his thoughts on the matter run. The Emperor, I am told, was almost as much shocked by the tidings as when told, more than a twelvemonth ago, of the assassination of the Czar, and on the public mind the impression seems to be even more painful. There seems to be a general tendency to condemn the shifting Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone, to consider it partly responsible for the crime just committed at Dublin, and to hold that the occurrence should give a fatal blow to what is deemed a thoroughly incapable Government."

Mr. Parnell, M.P., is stated to have said, in reference to the assassination:—"I am pained and horrified more than I can express at the terrible and startling news which I only heard at breakfast-time Sunday morning. I think the murders form one of the most atrocious and unprovoked crimes ever committed in any country, and its effect must certainly be most damaging to the interests of the Irish people. During my Parliamentary experience of six or seven years I have occasionally had personal communication with Lord Frederick Cavendish, and always found him one of the most amiable and painstaking of men with whom I have ever come into contact."

Mr. Davitt, Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. Sexton, M.P., Mr. M'Carthy, M.P., and Mr. Biggar, M.P., spoke in similar terms of indignation.

The following manifesto was issued on Sunday:—

To the People of Ireland.—On the eve of what seemed a bright future for our country, that evil destiny which has apparently pursued us for centuries has struck another blow at our hopes, which cannot be exaggerated in its disastrous consequences. In this hour of sorrowful gloom we venture to give an expression of our profoundest sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity that has befallen our cause, through a horrible deed, and to those who had determined at the last hour that a policy of conciliation should supplant that of terrorism and national distrust. We earnestly hope that the attitude and action of the whole Irish people will show the world that assassination such as has startled us almost to the abandonment of hope for our country's future is deeply and religiously abhorrent to their every feeling and instinct. We appeal to you to show by every manner of expression that almost universal feeling of horror which this assassination has excited. No people feels so intense a detestation of its atrocity or so deep a sympathy for those whose hearts must be seared by it, as the nation upon whose prospects and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more ruinous than have fallen to the lot of unhappy Ireland during the present generation. We feel that no act has ever been perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles for social and political rights of the past fifty years that has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly and unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that, until the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke are brought to justice, that stain will sully our country's name.

(Signed) { Charles S. Parnell, John Dillon, Michael Davitt.

Mr. Parnell has sent telegrams to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and to the Mayors of Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, suggesting that they should immediately call meetings of their respective corporations to pass resolutions denouncing the assassinations. Instructions were also telegraphed, ordering the manifesto to be printed at once upon large placards and posted throughout the whole of Ireland.

Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish was born in 1836, and was therefore in his forty-sixth year. He was the second son of the present Duke of Devonshire and of Lady Blanche Howard, daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1859 he became private secretary to Lord Granville, who was then Lord President of the Council, and he held this post till 1864. He was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone for a short time in 1872. In 1865 Lord Frederick Cavendish was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire, which he continued to represent until the other day. He was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in 1873, and held that office till the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry in the following year. Two years ago he was nominated to the post of Financial Secretary of the Treasury, which he resigned on his appointment to be Chief Secretary of Ireland. He married, in 1864, Lucy Caroline, second daughter of George William, fourth Lord Lyttelton, but leaves no issue.

Mr. Burke was born in 1829, and on the 29th of this month would have reached his 53rd year. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. William Burke, of Knocknagur, county Galway, his mother, Fanny Xaveria Tucker, having been a niece of the late Cardinal Wiseman. His father resided at Bruges, and he himself was educated in Belgium and Germany, and was a proficient linguist. When Sir Thomas Redington was Under-Secretary in Ireland he appointed Mr. Burke his private secretary and nominated him to a junior clerkship in the Castle. Mr. Burke was also private secretary to Lord Carlingford, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Hartington, while they were Chief Secretaries for Ireland. Mr. Burke, who was unmarried, had had long experience in the Chief Secretary's Office at Dublin Castle. He served there under the late Sir Thomas Larcom, whom he succeeded in 1868 in the office of Under-Secretary. Mr. Burke was a Roman Catholic, and heir-presumptive of his cousin, Sir John Lionel Burke, of Glinsk.

The *Ulster Examiner* gives the following extracts from speeches delivered in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast, on the 5th of May, at a Nationalist meeting, to celebrate the "Land League triumph:"—The Reverend J. P. O'Boyle, P.P., chairman of the meeting: We ask ourselves, what is the reason that compelled Mr. Gladstone to capsize the unfortunate Forster? (Groans.) . . . . What we want in this country is men who are prepared to go the whole hog with Michael Davitt, and who are not to be made afraid. (Cheers.) Those who have done violence to us—the creatures of Mr. Forster, our soldiers and police—are conquered. (Cheers.) Dublin Castle they may burn down at any time. It is a nest of vipers; a rotten foul atmosphere arises around it, and it would be well for England and the empire if it were reduced to ashes to-morrow. We are here to-night to congratulate the suspects—the men who put their names to the No-Rent manifesto—the men who are fast gaining the land for the people of Ireland and a Parliament of our own. (Cheers.) Mr. C. J. Dempsey, late Land League candidate for co. Londonderry: They had disarmed all opposition, and were now complete masters of the situation. He advised them to continue the present agitation; and if they only imitated that patience, courage, and determination which their leaders had shown, they would not have long to wait for the dawning of Ireland's independence. The Rev. H. Rylett, Unitarian minister, late Land League candidate for Tyrone, referring to the office of Chief Secretary, said it was no sinecure to be filled by sprigs of lordly English families, and he hoped the people would make the office as hot a one as possible. . . . There would be no peace in Ireland while England ruled there. (Loud cheers.) . . . It was not local government they wanted, or partial self-government; they wanted the whole thing—that Ireland should be a nation once again. (Cheers.) *United Ireland* of last week contained the following:—"The toads are the gang of alien officials who nestle in the snuggeries of the Castle, like as many asps in the bosom of the country. Down with the whole bundle of rottenness and imposture! . . . The Irish hate every stone, and gewgaw, and tradition of the Castle, from the Governmental scullions to the half-Sovereign on his tinsel throne." In another place it says: "The rats in the Castle cellars had better beware of rat-traps; the vermin are going to have a bad time of it."

A return just issued of the number of agrarian outrages reported to the Irish police during April shows that the total was 462, of which 195 were committed in Munster, 122 in Connaught, 116 in Leinster, and 29 in Ulster. There were no outrages reported in counties Monaghan and Down, and only one each in Armagh, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Dublin. The largest number reported from any one county was 48 from Kerry. During the month there were two agrarian murders.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

THE MURDERS IN IRELAND.

Lord Granville, in the presence of an unusually large attendance of members, rose at twenty minutes past four for the purpose of moving the adjournment of the House. He said: My Lords, I have no doubt, after the appalling and ghastly tragedy of Saturday, I am acting in sympathy with your Lordships' feelings, and that, indeed, I am representing the opinion of the whole Empire. I have not any personal knowledge of the worth of the Under Secretary, but I believe there are noble Lords on both sides of this House who are well aware of how distinguished a typo he was of the permanent civil servant of this country when placed in a position of great difficulty. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I have known intimately and for many years Lord Frederick Cavendish—(cheers)—and I have never known a higher or finer nature, one absolutely without personal vanity, and without any love of display; but his great ability, his knowledge, and his industry, only required a difficult position in order to show the metal of which he was made. He was reluctant to leave the office which he filled so well, but, like a good soldier, he obeyed without one moment's hesitation the call of duty to a place of enormous difficulty. He has suffered a miserable death, but one glorious in itself, dying as he did in the service of his country. That death has left a noble woman desolate, and may we all join in her most courageous prayer at this moment that God may influence the results of this fearful crime in a manner contrary to the wishes and expectations of the perpetrators, and that it may result in the eventual good of Ireland. I have nothing more to say, my Lords. It would be perfectly incongruous in me to touch on any political subject, but, perhaps, I may state as a matter of fact—as your Lordships are aware—that some days ago I stated that Her Majesty's Government proposed to Parliament three measures, one with regard to strengthening the administration of justice and the security of private rights in Ireland; one affecting arrears, and another affecting what are called the Bright clauses. Her Majesty's Government adhere to this, after a very careful consideration by a committee and by the Cabinet itself. A Bill for the first of these objects was drafted before the end of last week, and still requires some little consideration as regards details, but it is hoped Her Majesty's Government will be able to ask the House of Commons next Thursday to give a first reading to that Bill. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of Salisbury seconded the motion, and said he had only to assure the noble earl of his hearty concurrence in the course proposed, and on behalf of his noble friends to express the deep grief and horror with which they had heard of the terrible tragedy. He agreed with the noble earl that it was not an occasion for any political observations. He had no doubt that the course which had been taken that evening would only be a prelude to stern and vigorous action. At that moment all they had to do was to mark by a tribute of respect their reverence for the memory of the murdered gentlemen and their grief at the fate of one who, as a statesman, deserved their esteem. His loss would be deeply mourned and deplored. Whatever else might come of it, whatever else they might do, another day and another opportunity would disclose. At that moment they would cordially concur with the noble earl in the step he had proposed as a fitting tribute to the memory and qualities of the gentlemen who had met with so terrible an end.

Earl Cowper heartily concurred in the tribute to the loss sustained by the death of Lord F. Cavendish. In the death of Mr. Burke the country had also sustained an irreparable loss. (Hear, hear.) The present moment was not a time when the country could afford to lose in Ireland such men as those who were now lying murdered in Dublin.

The Duke of Marlborough warmly eulogised the character of Mr. Burke, whose loss, he said, together with that of many men less known, but not less esteemed and regretted, would throw upon Her Majesty's Government an enormous amount of responsibility.

Lord Carlingford paid a warm tribute to the memory of Mr. Burke, who, he said, had formerly been his private secretary, and whom he had recommended to fulfil the duties in which he had been engaged at the time of his death.

The motion was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned at 4.45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

THE MURDERS IN IRELAND.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. At that hour nearly every seat in the House was reserved; and in five minutes the Peers' Gallery was

crowded. The Duke of Teck was among the Peers present, and a crowd of notabilities occupied the gallery reserved for distinguished strangers. Throughout, an unusual buzz and hum of expectation prevailed. Mr. Forster, who entered shortly after four o'clock, passed up the floor of the House to the table, and it was expected at one time that he would occupy his old position on the Treasury Bench, but he went on to the Speaker's chair, and, after a brief conversation with Sir Henry Brand, took his seat next the gangway on the second bench, behind that occupied by Ministers. The colleagues of the deceased noblemen were all in mourning. At a quarter-past four, the House being already filled, Mr. Parnell was observed to enter attired in mourning, and took the seat occupied by the leader of the party *ex officio*, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, who gave up the seat on Mr. Parnell's entrance. Mr. Gladstone shortly afterwards entered, and went out almost immediately in consultation with Mr. Chamberlain, returning, however, after an absence of about a minute. The front Conservative bench was full, and Sir Stafford Northcote was observed to be in his place.

In the midst of a profound silence,

Mr. GLADSTONE rose, and, in a voice tremulous with emotion, proceeded to make the looked-for statement. He said:—Mr. Speaker, I rise for a purpose which the feeling of the House will anticipate. It is to move the adjournment of the House. It is a course, Sir, which, I believe, will be felt to be in conformity with what has been done on previous occasions, when sad events have come home to the minds of Parliament and to the public. I believe, Sir, that this occasion—judging by the circumstances made known to us on Saturday night and Sunday morning—is unparalleled in our history, unparalleled for the blackness of the crime which has been committed, unparalleled as I fully believe for the horror which it has excited in the entire people of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) Having said so much, Sir, I will say, with the permission of the House, as well as I can, since I must in some degree and in some very few words revert to its character, that in the death of Mr. Burke we are robbed of one of the ablest, the most upright, the most experienced, and the most eminent members of this civil service which is—(a pause)—that civil service to which we owe so much the government of the country. (Hear, hear.) But, Sir, the hand of the assassin has come yet nearer home, and though I find it difficult to say a word, yet say I must that one of the very noblest hearts—(hear, hear)—has ceased to beat, at a moment when it was just devoted to the service of Ireland, full of love for that country—(hear, hear)—full of hope for the future, and full of capacity to render her service. (Hear, hear.) Sir, under those circumstances, on which I will not dwell, so far as the Government is concerned, all previous arrangements and intentions must be reconsidered and to some extent recast. (Hear, hear.) I would only stop, Sir, upon this occasion to touch upon business, for, in truth, the very aim of such an adjournment is to justify the feeling of the House that it is not in a state at the moment to grapple with the serious cares of its Parliamentary duties. I will, therefore, limit myself, Sir, to giving a notice that we shall think it our duty to ask the attention of the House at once to what is felt to be most deeply pressing, and what I believe will, in the present state of the sentiment of the House, be found perfectly practicable. We intend, Sir to ask the House on Thursday next to permit us to introduce a measure relating to there pression of crime in Ireland—(cheers)—and we have the fullest confidence that if that measure really correspond in its spirit to what it ought to be, we shall be duly supported and assisted in passing that measure through its various stages by the sentiment of all portions of the House. Next to that, and I hope upon an early day, we shall introduce a measure with respect to the question of arrears in Ireland, but it will be felt that I cannot name a day for the purpose, inasmuch as it must necessarily depend upon the progress which we may make with the stages of the earlier measure. (Cheers.) It will not be delayed one day beyond what necessity requires, and I earnestly hope that the postponement may be very short. Sir, I think I ought to add nothing to the words which I have said. I thank the House for having assisted me in the performance of the most painful task that ever devolved upon me in standing at this table; and I move that this House do now adjourn.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE: Sir, I rise to second the motion which has been made by the Prime Minister. I feel quite sure that I need not say any word to recommend that motion to the House. It is, indeed, in accordance with former precedents when this House has suddenly been deprived of one of its members that adjournments have occasionally been moved. But upon this occasion we have to deal with a case very different indeed, and far beyond any of those to which I have made allusion. It is impossible for any man in this country, and I would venture to say, throughout the civilised world, to refrain from sharing in the feelings of horror with which we have been assailed by the news which has reached us, and certainly for us who sit in this House, and who have for many years had the privilege of knowing and of valuing and of esteeming him who has been taken from us—it is but a sad and a melancholy duty to pay every respect to his memory. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I do not know that I can—and it would be bad taste if I were to attempt—to add anything to what has been said by the Prime Minister as to the value of the lives that have been lost. Of Mr. Burke, I may say that those of us who have known him at all in official life are able to speak of his high conscientiousness and of the great industry and ability with which he discharged the difficult duties of his position. I am quite sure every one must feel that the Irish administration has lost a servant of the highest value; and as to the noble Lord, none of us who were brought into intimate relations with him but must have appreciated his high qualities, great amiability, and the promise he gave of future usefulness—a promise that can never be fulfilled. I trust the House will assent to the motion made, not feeling that this blow which has been dealt has caused the least difficulty or embarrassment to the Government of this country, but feeling sure that the Government have at once taken upon them the preparation of proper remedies to be applied to the state of things, and assuring the Government, as we do, of the hearty co-operation of all on this side of the House. (Opposition cheers.) I believe I am stating on the part of the whole of the House hearty co-operation with such measures as may be necessary for the restoration and preservation of the peace of the country. I join in seconding the motion.

Mr. PARNELL (who was received with some cries of "Oh," and cheers from the Irish members), after a pause, said: Permit me to express on the part of my hon. friends, and on my own part, and I believe on the part of every Irishman in whatever part of the world he may live, my unqualified detestation of the horrible crime which has been committed in Ireland. (Cheers.) I cannot now refer to the steps which the Government propose to take. I don't deny that it may be impossible for the Government to desist from feeling themselves compelled to take some step or other in the direction indicated by the Prime Minister, but I shall be but expressing my belief that this crime has been committed by men who absolutely detest the cause with which I have been associated for the last two years—(cheers)—and who have devised that crime and carried it out as the deadliest blow in their power against our hopes and the new course that the Government had taken.

Mr. FORSTER, who was loudly cheered on rising, said: I believe the House will believe me when I say that it is no intention of making any remarks as to the cause of this crime, or any discussion on the lessons that should be drawn from it, that induces me to say a word. It is merely that I think some personal tribute is especially due from me. I knew and respected Lord Frederick Cavendish. I knew his worth, his wonderful integrity, his great courage, his unselfishness. I was more aware than many members of this House, because I was brought more into contact with him, of his possession to an extraordinary extent of sound judgment. (Hear, hear.) When I heard of his appointment, I thought it the best that could be made on account of his patriotism, his unswerving impartiality, and his integrity of judgment. Other members perhaps knew him better than I did, but I believe that no member present knew Mr. Burke more than I did; and I feel the House will allow me to say a word or two about him. I was brought into intimate relations with him; and in a short time I found out what manner of man he was. I believe the country and the Queen never had a more faithful, a more upright, a more truly honourable and conscientious servant. His industry and devotion to duty were something more than ordinary. He laboured at a work which was distasteful to him uncomplainingly and quietly, and without much acknowledgment or much praise. We all thought he was safe from such a visitation. I thought of pressing on the attention of the Government that he ought to receive some honour for his work, but he said he was satisfied with the respect of those working under him and the confidence of those above him; and he entirely forbade me asking any reward. I never knew a man so without prejudice; and the poor tenant farmer never lost a truer and more faithful friend. If there was any case of hardship on the part of the landlord, he, of all men I knew, was the most ready to denounce it. I am sure the House of Commons will forgive me pointing this out. (Cheers). As I knew him so well I think they will feel with me that this tribute was not only due to him, but to his mourning family, who were united with him in the bonds of the deepest affection. Though I hardly venture to mention her name, I refer especially to his sorrowing sister, whose life and unfailing care for the good of others were used in trying to make his hard lot more pleasant. I think it will be a great satisfaction to her to know that the House of Commons feels what a loss it has sustained. (Cheers).

Mr. JAMES LOWTHER: The House will readily imagine that it is with great reluctance that I intrude myself upon them upon the present grave occasion. It is not my intention to make reference to the sad loss the House has sustained. Members of the highest standing can more readily discharge that duty, But Mr. Forster having referred to the loss sustained to the public service by the death of Mr. Burke, I may state that it was my privilege to be associated with him for a period of about the same length as the right hon. gentleman in official relations. Mr. Burke in politics and religion held views widely different from my own, and I think it due to his memory to state that I firmly believe he never for one moment allowed his political convictions or religious opinions to prevent him from rendering conscientious assistance to one who, like myself, differed from him on those points. I refer to this difference, though I do not wish it to be thought that these differences even for the moment obtruded themselves into the personal relations of Mr. Burke with those who were connected with him. A more genial friend, as well as a more loyal colleague, neither I nor any one in this House possessed; and I should not feel justified if I did not bear my humble testimony to the great worth of a conscientious servant, and of the terrible loss Her Majesty's Government have sustained by the crime.

The motion was then put and agreed to, and the House adjourned at 4.40.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord LANSDOWNE withdrew the motion which he had placed on the paper with regard to the Irish policy of the Government.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY CHURCHES.

The Bishop of LONDON moved the second reading of the Union of Benefices (London) Bill, the object of which is to appoint a Commission to draw up a scheme for destroying the City churches and selling the sites on which they stand, the ground in the City being very valuable. He stated that there were in the City of London sixty churches and a resident population of 51,300, of whom 30,000 belonged to eleven parishes.

Lord ONSLOW did not think the Bill went far enough, and suggested that a clause should be inserted providing that those who drew the revenues of the Church should be members of the Church.

Lord CARNARVON objected that in the constitution of the Commission the congregation would not be sufficiently represented, and asserted that the City churches were ill-attended in many cases because they failed to meet the requirements of the population.

Lord MIDLETON opposed the second reading, and suggested an enlargement of the area defined by the Bill.

Lord GRANVILLE supported the principle of the Bill, which was read a second time.

The Bishop of EXETER moved the second reading of the Pluralities Acts Amendment Bill, explaining that it was intended to further secure to parishioners the full benefit of religious services where pluralities existed. Lord CRANBROOK trusted that the Bill would not be passed in its present form, the definitions being too vague for a penal measure. The Bill was read a second time.

The report of amendments to the Married Women's Property Bill was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A new writ was issued for the Border Burghs, in the room of Mr. Trevelyan, who has accepted the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. M'COAN asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the Foreign Office had received any information corroborating a private telegram from Constantinople in the *St. James's Gazette*, which stated that the Porte had ordered the Governor-General of Smyrna to oppose the sale of the Smyrna quays to an English company, by interposing the Porte's alleged right of pre-emption under the original convention; and whether any such right on the part of the Porte of frustrating the sale of this property in fact existed. Sir CHARLES DILKE replied that no information had been received at the Foreign Office in confirmation of the telegram. The terms of the convention respecting the Smyrna quays recently laid before Parliament did not contain any clause reserving to the Porte the right of pre-emption.

MR. BRADLAUGH AGAIN.

Sir HENRY JAMES moved that leave should be given to Mr. Erskine, the Deputy-Serjeant-at-Arms, to appear and plead in the action brought against him by Mr. Bradlaugh, for an assault within the precincts of the House in August last. This proposal, the Attorney-General explained, was in accordance with precedent, and by directing Mr. Erskine to plead that he had acted under the authority of the House they would by no means admit that any Court had power to interfere with the House in the regulation of its own proceedings. Mr. LABOUCHERE remarked that if the decision of the Court should be against Mr. Bradlaugh he might appeal to the House of Lords, which would so be called to decide upon the procedure of the Commons; and to avoid such a difficulty he advised the Attorney-General to use his influence with the Government to induce them to sanction a Bill which would enable Mr. Bradlaugh to take his seat. Sir HARDINGE GIFFARD wished it to be understood that by agreeing to this resolution the House would not preclude itself from vindicating its own dignity, if necessary, should the action be proceeded with. The motion was agreed to, and the Attorney-General was directed to defend the Deputy-Serjeant-at-Arms against the action.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir HENRY HOLLAND called attention to the inconvenience arising from the delay in nominating the Public Accounts Committee, and moved that motions for the appointment or nomination of Standing Committees should be excepted from the operation of the half-past twelve o'clock rule. Mr. RYLANDS seconded the motion, which he regarded as one of great public importance, and preferred to the wider proposal about to be made by Sir John Lubbock. He trusted the Government would assist in carrying this more limited modification of the half-past twelve rule, with the view of securing the proper conduct of the business of the House. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK moved an amendment also exempting from the operation of the rule "sessional motions and proceedings made in accordance with the provisions of any Act of Parliament or Standing Order, and motions for leave to bring in a Bill, and the stages subsequent to Committee." Mr. MONK seconded the amendment. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, while supporting the first part of the amendment, thought this an improper occasion for considering whether any stages of Bills should be taken out of the operation of the 12.30 Rule. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT took the same view; and, after some further conversation, Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, acting on the suggestion of Dr. PLAYFAIR, withdrew his original amendment, and moved simply to except proceedings made in accordance with the provisions of any Act of Parliament or Standing Order. With this addition, Sir Henry Holland's motion was agreed to.

Leave was given to Sir HARDINGE GIFFARD to bring in a Bill to amend the Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875, so as to render it necessary that the rules made by the Committee of Judges should be laid upon the table of the House for forty days before coming into operation. Mr. MUNDELLA obtained leave, in accordance with the promise he made on Wednesday, to introduce a Bill to regulate the procedure of School Boards in Scotland in the dismissal of teachers. Mr. GORST brought in a Bill to amend the law of copyright relating to musical compositions. On the motion of Sir RICHARD CROSS, the Settled Land Bill was read a second time.

On the second reading of the Ballot Act Continuance Bill being moved, Mr. GORST protested against its being taken without any notice and contrary to general expectation, and moved the adjournment of the debate. During the discussion which ensued, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN denied that there was anything unusual in reading the Bill a second time, hinting that it had been delayed by unnecessary speeches on the Corrupt Practices Bill. Sir RICHARD CROSS said that Mr. Chamberlain had no right to make such a charge without stating to what occasion he referred. If this was the way in which business was to be conducted, they had evidently got into a most unfortunate position. After further discussion, the motion for adjournment was withdrawn, and the Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock.

THE FUNERAL OF LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH.

Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR: In the absence of my right honourable friend the First Lord of the Treasury, I beg to move that the House at its rising do adjourn until nine o'clock to-morrow evening. I believe this will be in consonance with the feeling of the members of the House, in order that opportunity may be offered to them of attending the funeral of Lord Frederick Cavendish. I regret that I have been unable to give a longer notice of this motion. The fact, is that the arrangements were not concluded until after the rising of the House last night. It was therefore out of my power or that of my right honourable friend the First Lord of the Treasury to give a longer notice. I trust that the motion will meet with the acceptance of the House.

Sir RICHARD CROSS: I am quite sure the noble Lord only speaks the feeling of every member of the House. In the absence of my right honourable friend, Sir Stafford Northcote, I rise to second the motion which has been made. in order that we may show our sense of our regret for the severe loss which the House has sustained.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

THE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BILL.

Mr. J. PEASE, in moving the second reading of the Bill, said he had made up his mind some time ago that public opinion was not favourable at this moment for a proposal to abolish capital punishment altogether, and if he had had any doubt it would have been removed by the recent murders in Dublin. The Bill, therefore, only proposed to divide murder into two degrees, including in one category those cases in which the Home Secretary would now certainly decline to exercise the prerogative of mercy, and in the other the offences for which under the present system the extreme sentence of the law would not be carried out. After due consideration he hod come to the conclusion that it should be left to the jury to say whether the offence was murder in the first degree or in the second degree.

Sir H. WILMOT supported the Bill, which he pointed out was in accordance with the report of the Capital Punishment Commission. Mr. CROPPER and Mr. MELLOR spoke strongly in favour of the Bill, which they thought a salutary change in the present system of throwing responsibility on the Home Secretary; and Mr. WARTON also, though unfavourable to the abolition of capital punishment, approved the Bill as likely to give more certainty, and therefore more efficiency, to the administration of the Criminal Law. Mr. NEWDEGATE held that this was not a time for weakening authority or relaxing the law; and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, while assenting to the second reading, did not altogether approve the Bill. Among other criticisms he pointed out that the Bill did not deal with the question of constructive murder and manslaughter, and the real result would be to throw more responsibility on the Judge and to confuse the minds of the jury.

Sir R. A. CROSS acquiesced in the second reading, but if the change in the law were pressed forward it ought to be in the hands of the Government.

The Bill was then read a second time.

LICENSING LAWS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Lord C. CAMPBELL next moved the second reading of this Bill, the main object of which is to enable the ratepayers to fix the number of licensed houses in a district, but with a *maximum* of one to every 500. There are provisions for compensation of vested interests, and when the result of the voting is total prohibition the minority is to have power to petition the local authoriry to great licenses in the proportion of one to 200 or 300.

Sir H. MAXWELL moved the rejection of the Bill, which he showed to be unworkable in some provisions, unjust and illusory in others, and certain to lead to "shebeening" and secret drinking in workmen's clubs; Mr. ANDERSON, though his name was on the back of the Bill, was far from approving all its contents, and suggested its reference to a select committee; and Mr. DALRYMPLE, though thinking the Bill too ambitious add mistaken in some points, gave his support to the second reading.

Sir E. COLEBROOKE, Mr. J. STEWART, Dr. CAMERON, and Mr. PARKER gave a similar support to the Bill. Mr. O'SULLIVAN and Sir J. HAY opposed it. Mr. BUCHANAN thought the subject better in the hands of the Government; and Sir W. Lawson, though not anticipating much from the attempt to unite the popular vote and a licensing system, supported the Bill because it was a step in the direction of permitting the people to protect themselves against the liquor traffic.

The LORD ADVOCATE thought there was not a sufficient consensus of opinion as to the exact mode of carrying out local option to justify the noble lord in pressing the Bill. It was part of the great subject of local government, and should be dealt with at the same time. Mr. WARTON talked out the Bill, and, after some other business had been disposed of, the House adjourned at ten minutes to 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord Stanhope's Bill to amend the Canal Act was introduced and read a first time. A Bill to amend the law relating to contumacy in ecclesiastical causes was introduced by the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, and, replying to Lord CAIRNS, the Lord Chancellor said that, having regard to the state of the appellate business of the Privy Council, he did not think that there was any urgency for filling up the judicial vacancies consequent on the death of Sir James Colvile and the resignation of Sir Montague Smith. He, however, added that he intended to bring in a Bill to strengthen the Court of Appeal by enabling law lords and judges of first instance to sit as judges of appeal. With this intention Lord COLERIDGE expressed himself gratified, and their Lordships rose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

It was exactly twenty minutes past nine when Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT rose to introduce a new Coercion Bill. Only twenty minutes had been occupied by the preliminaries of the sitting. Sir HENRY TYLER had given notice that on the proposal for the postponement of the orders of the day, he would move a resolution declaring the unfitness of the Government to conduct Irish affairs, but this the Speaker had ruled would be out of order. Questions aimed at connecting the Land League with recent outrages had also been put from the Opposition benches, and some little filibustering against the Government had been led off by Sir H. D. WOLFF, with respect to the state of affairs in Egypt, the reply of the Government being, to all intents and purposes, a declaration that they were fully alive to their duty, that steps would be taken to protect the lives and property of British subjects, and that communications had been made with the Powers and the Porte. In the course of these proceedings, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE had given notice of his intention to question the Government on the subject of Egypt next day, and it was then—the orders of the day having been duly postponed—that the Home Secretary's opportunity came. The House was crowded to excess, and the sombre aspect with which it was characterised when on Monday it met and at once adjourned, in consequence of the assassinations, was still present. It was not till Sir William had got through

his exordium that the usual party feeling of the House again came into play. Sir William began with appropriately solemn reference to the circumstances under which the House met, and to the manner in which the feelings of the three kingdoms were united in a mutual sympathy and a common sorrow. Like a practised orator, he discoursed upon the way in which the clash of contending parties had during the last few days been suspended, and also upon the way in which, from his point of view, it had been shown that between the Irish nation and the people and the Government of the United Kingdom there could be no quarrel. So sanguine, indeed, was Sir William in this respect, that the Parnellites evidently began to indulge the hope that this pacific statement of affairs was to be the prelude to a measure of but a nominally coercive character. On the other hand, it was clear that several Conservative members felt it difficult to restrain their feelings of impatience at the rosy view which appeared to be taken of the way in which Land Leaguers were supposed to have buried the hatchet in the grave of Lord Frederick Cavendish. All this oratorical introduction, however, had a purpose different from that which was expected, and it soon proved that it was simply designed to give an aspect of less severity to a measure unprecedentedly severe. The deed (Sir William went on) at which they shuddered that day was no isolated action, and hence it was that the Government had felt that large and comprehensive measures were needed. At once, and for the first time, the notes of approval came from Conservative benches, and a hush on the part of the Land Leaguers indicated that a check had been given to their expectations. With neat references to plague spots, and the mildewed ear which blasted its wholesome brother, Sir William proceeded to prepare the House for drastic proposals, and then, gradually unfolding the intentions of the Government, he pointed out that the first and greatest evil in society was insecurity in the punishment of crime. This evil existed in Irelaod, and for this reason it was proposed that in districts to be from time to time hereafter proclaimed, trial by jury should be superseded. Where the Lord-Lieutenant was of opinion that a just and impartial trial could not be had in cases of treason, murder, attempted murder, or aggravated assaults, as well as in attacks on dwelling-houses, he might, out of the judges of the Supreme Court, appoint a special commission consisting of three judges, which commission would try the cases in question without a jury, and decide questions of law and fact. Their judgments would have to be unanimous, and appeal would be allowed to the Court for Crown Case Reserved. This was the first part of the proposed Bill, and it aimed at the punishment of crime, and would, of course, be retrospective in its character. The second part would consist of provisions to prevent crime and to anticipate the action of the criminal. It would deal, amongst other things, with secret societies and their agents. In districts to be specially proclaimed power would be given by the Lord-Lieutenant's warrant for the search for the "secret apparatus of murder," for the daggers, the documents, the threatening letters, the crape mask; persons prowling about at night would be arrested, and required to give an account of themselves; strangers, both by night and day, would be liable to be similarly dealt with; and, by way of dealing with the emissaries of O'Donovan Rossa—for whom, said Sir William, the hospitality of England was not reserved—there would be powers for the removal of foreigners—in fact, a revival of the Alien Act. The Bill, however, would go even further than this. The membership and participation in the doings of secret societies would be an offence under the Act. Unlawful meetings and various forms of intimidation, too, would be dealt with, newspapers intimidating being liable to be forfeited, and those conducting them to be made to enter into their recognisances. Extra police, moreover, might be appointed in certain districts, the cost being charged to the districts concerned, as would also be the compensation which was to be given for murder and maiming. The duration of the Bill, Sir William added, as the soul of the Parnellites went forth in deep groans, would be for three years. It was true that the measure was severe, but it was not more severe than the disease they sought to cure. He was sure that it would be generally supported, and, in conclusion, he declared the satisfaction he felt that the present proposals were to be followed by measures of a different character dealing with the arrears of rent.

On the Home Secretary resuming his seat, it was evident that the feelings of the House were by no means of a subdued description. A deep sense of bitterness oppressed the Parnellites, who conversed among themselves with bated breath, all the while looking daggers towards the Treasury bench. A hum of conversation broke from all parts of the House, but this was soon hushed when, in a few dispassionate words, Sir Stafford Northcote, without pronouncing an opinion on the merits of a Bill, the draft of which he had not yet seen, impressed on the Government the importance of administering the Bill, when it became law, not with severity but with firmness and decision. Thus striking the true keynote of the position, Sir Stafford was loudly cheered by his followers, and by not a few Liberal members who recognised the full force of the noble baronet's contention, that severity really consisted in a loose and slack administration of the law, and that if the Bill were to be effectual the people must be assured that it would be firmly administered. Mr. Chaplin, following, expressed the belief that no Bill so stringent had been introduced before, and smartly contrasted the measure with the "Force-is-no-remedy" doctrine of the Bright and Chamberlain school. On this point he challenged Mr. Chamberlain to prove the consistency of his apparent inconsistency—a challenge which was taken up, however, first of all, by Mr. Forster, who, speaking not without some indication of a feeling that the time of his own vindication had arrived, generously undertook to rebut the attack against his late colleagues from the Opposition side of the House. Force, he said, was not a remedy, but only a strait waistcoat; and then, adverting to the other criticisms of Mr. Chaplin, he denied that in his own administration of Irish affairs he had ever been thwarted in the slightest degree by any member of the Cabinet in the doing of anything on which the Cabinet had agreed. He admitted that the present measure was perhaps the most stringent ever submitted to Parliament, but for the sake of liberty it was necessary to have such measures. This declaration Mr. Dillon met with a cry of "Thanks to you," and Mr. Bright, then on his own part replying to Mr. Chaplin's challenge, said that in order to rightly apply a quotation like that referred to, it was first of all necessary to read the speech in which it occurred, and then to understand it. Force was a remedy against force, but where a ground for national discontent existed force would not remove it. He therefore defended the measure before them, which was introduced from no love of force, but to put an end to demoralisation and violence. The speech of the Chancellor of the Duchy, eloquent but brief, met with unbounded approval from several quarters of the House, but the complexion of the discussion was at once changed when Mr. Parnell next rose, and with prophetic though well-contained fury denounced the Bill, and expressed his belief that at the end of another twelve months the Government would once more have to confess that England had not yet solved the impossible task of governing one nationality by another. Following in the same strain, Mr. Dillon, after remarks from Mr. Lewis and Captain Aylmer, referred to the bloodthirsty speech of the late Chief Secretary. For this he was called to order, and, withdrawing the offensive phrase, he went on to assert that the stain of political assassination, which for the first time rested on the annals of his country, did so only after two years of Mr. Forster's administration. Let them, therefore, he cried, beware lest if they sent another man to carry out a similar Act the accursed stain might not be repeated. The proposed measure was only suitable for Russia, and its passing would be fraught with fearful consequences.

The measure was also characterised as brutal by Mr. T. D. Sullivan, and the discussion having been continued by Sir John Lubbock, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. M. Henry, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Healy, and Mr. J. W. Pease, Mr. Goschen, amidst immense cheering, declared that no amount of menace from without the country or assassination within would deter the Government from persevering in the path of duty. He referred to the Parnellites as steeped in treason, but he was required to withdraw that expression. He soon after concluded an effective speech, to which Mr. Joseph Cowen replied by a wholesale denunciation of the Government proposal. Sir W. Harcourt, then winding up the debate, on the part of the Government, observed that they were getting used to the expression of Mr. Cowen's disapprobation. He informed the House that the second reading of the Bill would be fixed for Thursday next, and some further discussion having taken place, leave to bring in the Bill was given by 327 against 22, and the House adjourned at two o'clock.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

The minority opposing the introduction of the Government Bill for the Prevention of Crime in Ireland was composed of two Liberals, Messrs. Cowen and Thompson, and the following Home Rulers, viz.:—Messrs. Biggar, Blake, Corbet, Dillon, Healy, Lalor, Leamy, M'Carthy, Marum, Nelson, A. O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Gorman Mahon, O'Sullivan, Parnell, Sexton, Shiel, Smithwick, Sullivan, and Synan, and Messrs. Power and Redmond, tellers. The majority included the Conservative leaders and followers. About thirty Irish members of both parties, including Dr. Lyons, the Liberal member for Dublin, and Major O'Beirne, Sir R. Blennerhassett, and Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett, Liberal Home Rulers, also voted with the Government, as well as Mr. Lever, a Conservative Home Ruler. Mr. Shaw did not take part in the division.

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P. for Hawick, has accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Hamilton has been appointed Under-Secretary in Dublin, in place of the late Mr. Burke.

At a general meeting of the Windham Club, held on Tuesday, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That the secretary be directed to convey to the family of the late Mr. T. H. Burke the feelings of abhorrence of the members of the Windham Club at the dastardly outrage which has deprived the country of an eminent public servant and the club of an honoured member; and to express their deep sympathy with his relatives and friends."

Mr. Davitt has addressed to the *Standard* a letter justifying the Land League policy, and repudiating the charge against its leaders of having favoured the perpetration of murders and outrages. Referring to the invitation that he should make a pilgrimage through the country to denounce outrage, he maintains that he was engaged in that very work when arrested, and suggests that he was silenced by those who wished outrages to continue, and "in furtherance of an atrocious policy that murder and outrage should follow in the wake of the Land League, that Irish landlordism might be represented to the British people as battling, not with justifiable reform, but with social savagery." He asks, "Does this seem to you too wicked a policy to be credited? Look at the facts. Is it not the policy that has been carried out by Mr. Forster?" He continues: "Mr. Forster found in Ireland a traditional policy of government. He followed it; or, perhaps, to speak more correctly, it controlled him. What are the facts of Irish history? Are they not that over and over again seditious conspiracies have been allowed to grow, nay, even have been stimulated, in order that a certain stage of criminality should be reached by those whose actions and plans were known to the police, so that the blow should be struck at their movements with the greater *éclat*, and the chastisement given be all the more effective from the numbers involved in the revolutionary design? I was either sent back to penal servitude in pursuance of such a policy, or I was not. Mr. Forster, who, I suppose, ordered my arrest, can explain why I was struck down without any explanation given me or any chance afforded to defend myself against whatever charge had determined my arrest. I challenge Mr. Forster, or whoever is responsible for my arrest, to come forward now and declare upon what grounds I was deprived of liberty during the past fifteen months, or allow Dublin Castle to lie under the imputation of having removed me from its path because of my stand against the policy of conniving at murder and outrage." In conclusion, he says:—"I am a convicted Fenian. Very well; I am. It is true that I was convicted on a false charge sworn to by a salaried perjurer whom I had never seen ere he confronted me in the dock at Newgate; but I do not wish to plead that. I would only ask any fair-minded Englishman to read a few chapters of Irish history; to put himself in imagination in the place of the son of an evicted Irish peasant; and to answer whether it is any stigma to an Irishman that he has been a Fenian? The people of Ireland do not think so. Nothing so shows the false relations into which the two countries have been brought by misunderstanding and misrule as that a man may be a criminal on one side of the Irish Sea and a patriot on the other. And if it be said, as many unthinking Englishmen would say, that a Fenian is a man who wishes to burn, to blow up, to murder, I will not reply even to that, though I know it to be untrue. I will only ask if it be just to hold that the man of mature age must be held to the opinions of youth. And this, at least, let me say for myself. In the hot blood of early manhood, smarting under the cruelties and indignities perpetrated on my country, I saw in an appeal to force the only means of succouring her. There has dawned upon my graver thought in the bitter solitude of a felon's cell a nobler vision—a dream of the enfranchisement and fraternisation of peoples; of the conquering of hate by justice. I have suffered by their power, and, as I believe, by their ignorance and prejudice; but there is in my heart to-day no sentiment of bitterness towards the English people. The gospel of 'The land for the people' is a universal gospel; and in its triumph is involved the social regeneration of England as clearly and as fully as the social regeneration of Ireland. In the heart of whoever receives it, race-bitterness and ancient hatred die away. Possibly this may not be understood by you. But one word, at least, let me say. If you would find a *modus vivendi* between the English and Irish people, it is easy; treat us as equals—treat us as men."

A Parliamentary return has been issued of the number and cost of the Royal Irish Constabulary in each of the last ten years, from which it would appear that whereas in 1872-3 the total number of constables was 11,693, and the cost £817,136 6s. 1d., in 1881-2 the number was 12,334, and the cost £1,266,332.

"WARHAWK" ON THE DUBLIN MURDERS.

We quote the following letter from the *St. James's Gazette* of yesterday:—

"I desire to say a few words about the Dublin murders; and to offer, first, my theory as to those who perpetrated it, and, secondly, my ideas as to the best course now to be taken by the police in the discovery of the culprits.

"About ten years since there was considerable alarm all over Europe respecting the society known as the 'International.' I had perfect knowledge of the same and other kindred societies; and I came to the conclusion that they were really of no deep importance. For the most part they consisted of men who had fled from France after the Commune—men who, intoxicated by rapine and murder, hoped to raise a reign of terror somewhere else. I expressed my opinion to this effect at the time: and I found that they were the authors of many of those scares about infernal machines; but for a long period they obtained little importance, either with the public or among people of their own class.

"About five years since, however, they re-formed themselves into a society known as the 'Terrorists:' a society the express object of which was to provide agents to any revolutionary society which required really able organisers or sufficiently desperate assassins. Ever since then they have been very successful—particularly with the Nihilists. Latterly they have served in Ireland under various American centres; and many of the exploits put down to 'Captain Moonlight' were the work of these men. These are facts within my own knowledge; for, a little over two years since, I was in their confidence, and was asked to write some articles and obtain publication for them in the English press. These articles, as they were dictated to me, were in my opinion too violent; but I toned them down and they were published. Since then, during the whole of last winter, and again this year, I was in constant intercourse with members of this society, and know that they and their friends have been engaged in Ireland.

"It is impossible in the compass of a newspaper letter to explain all the grounds upon which I found my opinion; but I am confident that there exists in Ireland a society far more important than the Land League—that its headquarters are in America, that it employs the agents I have referred to, and that the Land League knows of its existence but dare not meddle with it.

"I am strengthened in this opinion by a long chain of incidents which I cannot here explain: not the least important of which is the fact that last Monday I met a man that I know well as a member of the 'Terrorists.' He had just arrived from Dublin, and left London the same evening. I had a very long conversation with this man; and he assured me that 'in his opinion' the crime of last Saturday was the work of members of his society. He was anxious to make some important communications, but declared that he could only do so on one condition: he required a guarantee that in the event of any foreign Government demanding his extradition he should not be given up.

"I do not consider myself at liberty to say what steps I took in the matter; but the result was that the man left England, and awaits some assurance in the matter of extradition, which he considers far more dangerous to himself than personal revenge from his fellows. In fact, men get accustomed to that kind of danger: I have been shot at myself many times, but was never hit.

"The assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke can be brought to justice; but more will depend upon tact and diplomacy than the amount of the reward. The criminal class, and especially foreigners, have a great dread of police, and they will never run themselves into anything like contact with any police unless they have strong guarantees for their safety. Most of the men in the society of which I speak are 'wanted' for some crime for which extradition might fairly be demanded; and the reflection arises amongst them, 'Why should I trust the police? they will suck my brains, put the reward in their own pocket, and then give me over.'

"The proclamation of the Lord-Lieutenant is very good as regards British subjects; but I suggest that the law officers of the Crown should find means of adding a few lines, the most important in this particular case, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government pledges itself that, should an informer be claimed under the extradition laws by either Russia or Germany (I know that in this case those are the only countries the men are afraid of), he will not be given up. Surely that might be arranged with the foreign Governments I have named: at any rate I feel sure it would lead to success which otherwise will never be accomplished.

"I have had no end of experience with this class of conspirators, and can speak to most of them in their own tongue. In a letter published in the *Times* in the early part of last year I said, referring to them: 'These men, in the hands of a really efficient secret police, would be of great value.' I said so advisedly. In the case of Ireland, for instance, they are mercenaries, and can be won with ease if you know how to deal with them."

DARWIN AND DARWINISM.

(From the *Record*).

The death of Mr. Darwin has naturally drawn renewed attention to the novel doctrines of natural science with which his name is so intimately associated. To those who have adopted what is loosely called "Darwinism," as a part of their scientific belief, this presents no difficulty. Nothing is more appropriate than that eulogy of the man and of his works should be combined. But with those who regard as unscientific and untrue the unproved hypotheses with which Darwin and to a much greater extent his followers have endeavoured to supplant our old ideas, and who deplore the dire results which the diffusion of these views has produced during the last twenty years in loosening the faith of thousands in the revealed Word of God, the case is far otherwise. When a man has just died we naturally shrink from severe criticism of his words and deeds, but on the other hand the awful gravity of the issues which are involved in the struggle of modern scepticism to upset the Bible obliges us to speak so as not to be mistaken.

With regard to Mr. Darwin personally we have but little to say. If we notice, as we think we do, a tendency in his admirers to exaggerate his powers and overrate his services to science, on the other hand we feel no sympathy with those, happily they are few, who seek to cover his memory with a load of indiscriminate abuse, and to assail his reputation with angry invective. To those who have taken any pains to know what Mr. Darwin really taught, and have thereby gained some acquaintance with his mind and method of working, such criticism will seem peculiarly inappropriate and unbecoming. We have no desire to ignore the very exceptional powers which Mr. Darwin brought to his work—powers which mainly consisted in a singular ingenuity in conceiving and conducting experiments in natural science, coupled with rare dexterity in the argumentative manipulation of facts. Moreover, Mr. Darwin was essentially an honest man and an humble man. Without great injustice it is impossible to accuse him of any other object in making his researches and publishing his theories than a sincere desire to arrive at truth. Unlike many of his followers, in declaring his opinions even when he considered them as certain deductions from assured facts, Mr. Darwin always expressed himself with modesty and diffidence. He never attempted to avoid difficulties or shirk objections, and he at least was always ready to admit the hypothetical basis of many of his theories, and careful to draw the attention of his readers to the limitations which, in his opinion, existed to their application.

As a naturalist it would be futile to question Mr. Darwin's eminence, but it must be admitted that it is as a theorist rather than as a recorder of facts that he has principally influenced his own generation. What our descendants will think of Darwin's works it is not important to inquire at this time. To us he will be known chiefly as the originator of the scientific theory that bears his name. This noteriety or fame, whichever we like to call it, will always be accompanied in the minds of religious men by the painful consciousness that the speculations of the school of which Mr. Darwin was the founder have done more than perhaps anything else in the world to promote the cause of unbelief in our generation. It is, no doubt, satisfactory to remember that Mr. Darwiu himself always denied that this was the legitimate outcome of his own speculations. In protesting against the erroneous views with which he was often credited he again and again asserted that *his own* scientific views were in no way opposed to revelation. However mistaken he may have been, and we think he was most gravely mistaken, in his belief of the consistency of Darwinism with the Bible, we gladly welcome such an assurance as the following sentence from the Bishop of Carlisle's funeral sermon conveys:—"Though many attacks have been made upon religious truth in his name he never made such himself; indeed, I have every reason to believe that such attacks had not his sympathy, but were contrary to his most solemn convictions."

But the light in which his speculations were regarded by Mr. Darwin himself cannot affect our opinion of their tendency. Whatever Mr. Darwin thought, our conviction that Darwinism, carried out and extended as it has been carried out and extended, is really and truly subversive of all belief in the Word of God grows stronger as time makes us more familiar with its principles. There exists so much vagueness in popular ideas on this subject that it may be well to lay down accurately what we understand by "Darwinism." Starting with the old division of the animal and vegetable kingdoms into genera and species, Mr. Darwin became convinced of what he called the "mutability of species." In other words, that there is no real division between one species and another, but that the natural world has been gradually developed from a few elementary forms. What we call different species are merely varieties, which, for some reason or other, at different stages of this slow progression, have become permanent. The principal, though not the exclusive, agent in producing these variations Mr. Darwin held

to be "natural selection." Here Mr. Darwin stopped. He did not consider that the mind of man had been developed out of dead matter, and he did not exclude the work of a Creator. On the contrary, he assumed the action of a Creator in calling into being the elementary forms which, in his view, were the foundations of all higher ones. Mr. Herbert Spencer, Professor Tyndall, and other leaders of the new philosophy, taking up Darwin's theory, very soon outstripped him. They allege the universal application of the principle of evolution, although Mr. Darwin considered it to be strictly limited. In the cagerness of bold speculation they proclaim the development of all life, whether mental or physical, organic or inorganic, from one single germ. Having thus nearly excluded the Creator from the work of creation they are unable to resist the temptation of completing a structure, ample materials for which must ever be at the disposal of a lively imagination, and with an audacity and levity most surprising they tell us that this primary germ either is everlasting or came into being of itself. The downfall of all religious faith which must be the legitimate result of such teaching, if generally accepted, is very complacently contemplated by these philosophers; and Mr. Herbert Spencer even goes so far as to supply its place with a system of his own invention. In one of his latest works he says, "The establishment of rules of right conduct on a scientific basis is a pressing need. Now that moral injunctions are losing the authority given by their supposed sacred origin, the secularisation of morals is becoming imperative. Few things can happen more disastrous than the decay and death of a regulative system no longer fit, before another and fitter regulative system has grown up to replace it." This "fitter regulative system" is accordingly professed to be given in the book in which this passage occurs. The effrontery—we can select no milder term—of this astounding sentence, both as to its premisses and as to its conclusion, exceeds almost anything we remember to have read. But from what does it all spring? It proceeds logically, and by easily described steps, from the principle of evolution. This principle, Professor Huxley has recently assured us, has passed from the realm of discussion into that of absolute scientific truth. We must either believe that we have sprung body and soul from protoplasm or be numbered among ignorant and stupid people. It is some consolation to feel that we shall not be in very bad company, even from a scientific point of view. Only last week, the very day after Mr. Darwin's funeral, the scientific world were electrified by the bold and definite repudiation of evolution by no less a scientist than M. Pasteur before no less eminent an assembly than the Academy of France. Evolution, be it remembered, is founded on the supposed traces of it which careful experiment is alleged to disclose. What says, therefore, M. Pasteur, perhaps the greatest experimentalist of the day? He speaks of having "proved that hitherto life has never been exhibited to a man as a product of the forces governing matter." Again, referring to his own reputation being due to his success in experiment, he said: "Let us, however, ascribe the merit of it to the stringent application of the rules of the method bequeathed to us by the great experimenters, Galileo, Pascal, and Newton, and their emulators during two centuries. This admirable and perfect method, whose guide and constant check are observation and experience, frees the reason which sets it to work from all metaphysical prejudice; it is a method so fertile that great intellects, dazzled by the conquests which the human mind owes to it, have fancied it could solve every problem."

M. Pasteur put his finger on the crucial point of the controversy. Notwitstanding all the vaunted wisdom and faultless logic which we are assured the works of modern philosophers display, no one has yet succeeded, either by experiment or metaphysical reasoning or otherwise, in bridging over the chasm between mind and matter. This, we suppose, is the one little flaw which our correspondent, "Presbyter," in his recent letter on the "Danger of an Agnostic Philosophy," refers to. So far from being a little flaw, it seems to us absolutely fatal to any reasoning which contains it. Indeed, we think our correspondent, in his laudable desire to see the agnostic philosophy adequately handled, has much exaggerated its power.

We have pointed out the absolutely rampant Atheism to which Mr. Darwin's theory has led, and we have also endeavoured to do him justice by indicating where he himself stopped short of these fearful developments of so-called science. But even regarding evolution solely from Mr. Darwin's point of view, it seems to menace most seriously, if it does not absolutely dispute, a belief in God's Word. How is it possible to reconcile with the truth the inspired record that God made man out of the dust, and made him in His own image, if, as a matter of fact, man was slowly evolved from countless generations of inferior animals? The two accounts certainly seem perfectly irreconcileable. Here, again, we turn to the evidence which supports this theory. Is it so strict and severely complete that we must refuse to believe our senses if we reject it? On the contrary, geologists and scientists generally have searched long and hard, but in vain, for one single shred of positive evidence to support their theory. In confirmation of this we need only refer to Professor Virchow's celebrated lecture in 1877 upon this very subject. His authority is of course very great as a man of science, and for this purpose it is somewhat increased by the fact that he is himself a sceptic. "On the whole we must really acknowledge that there is a complete absence of any fossil type of a lower stage in the development of man. . . . As a matter of fact we must positively recognise that there still exists as yet a sharp line of demarcation between man and the ape. We cannot teach, we cannot pronounce it to be a conquest of science, that man descends from the ape or from any other animal." In deference to what authority, therefore, is it that we are bid either to modify our interpretation of the Bible, to suit modern theories, or to reject it altogether as a record of facts? It is simply and solely on the *ipse dixit* of certain scientific men whose eminence in science we do not dispute, but whose right to enunciate as truths theories and hypotheses founded on nothing better than their own speculations and disputed by many of their fellow-scientists, we entirely repudiate. We listen to such men as Mr. Darwin with the utmost deference so long as they tell us of facts which their experiments have established, but when they go further and claim (which he did not do) the same respect for their newly-invented theories, they must expect to meet with the same scepticism as they themselves show towards the record of Moses. Here we may safely stop, for, taking the very lowest ground, if the question is really reduced even to a choice between the dogmatism of Moses and the dogmatism of Spencer, Huxley, and Tyndall, we have no fear for the result.

MAY MEETINGS.

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSION.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

Missionary meetings may have lost somewhat of the keen interest which was felt in them some years ago; but this is really neither a matter for wonder nor disappointment as they have become very common as missionary enterprise has extended. The English Church through its various agencies has planted itself under Episcopal supervision not only in all parts of our colonies, but in almost every known corner of the world; the most remote regions of the earth are now comparatively well known to us; and consequently the incidents of missionary life are not of the same exciting character as they were a few decades ago. There are, however, still some missionary organisations, the interest in which from special circumstances rather increases than diminishes; and among them may be mentioned the South American Missionary Society, a meeting of which was recently held in the Library of Lambeth Palace, under the presidency of the Bishop of Derry, who took the chair in the unavoidable absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury at the Royal Marriage at Windsor. This Society, though from many of the names associated with it, it may seem to bear a Low Church complexion, is by no means a "party" organisation, as may be gathered from the fact that amongst its most zealous supporters are the Bishop of Derry, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of London, Winchester, and St. Albans, and the Deans of York and Lichfield; and, as the Bishop of London recently stated, it has taken its place fully among the organised missionary machinery of the Church of England. It has for its objects the supplying of Church privileges to the scattered communities of our own countrymen dispersed throughout the South American continent and our sailors who frequent its harbours, the conversion to Christianity of the native tribes of heathens, and the bearing testimony to the Roman Catholics of the mixed Spanish and Portuguese races that the Church of England is a true branch of the Catholic Church, founded on the Scriptures and principles of the primitive Church of the Apostolic ages. The first-named object must be acknowledged to be a most important one when we realise the fact that a very large number of our countrymen are, more or less, permanently settled in South America as traders or artisans in the towns, as miners in the mining, and as cattle-farmers in other districts, while many of the English-speaking communities are hundreds of miles from one another. Till the settlement of mission stations in various parts, now numbering about fifty, the lack of opportunity for obtaining the rite of baptism and other ministrations of the Church caused many of our countrymen to be gradually drafted into the Roman communion or to lapse into indifferentism; but now the clergy of the Society in the districts assigned to them are enabled to meet many spiritual wants, travelling, mainly on horseback, during the course of a year, from ten to twenty thousand miles. If only on these considerations the Society well deserves the support of Churchmen at home, who can hardly fail to feel deeply interested in a body of hard-working and self-denying clergy, superintended as they are by one of the most energetic and earnest of our Colonial Bishops, Dr. Stirling, who was consecrated in 1871, after having worked most untiringly and successfully as one of the missionaries for many years. He takes his title from the Falkland Islands, as the only British possession in the southern part of South America.

The second object of the Society—namely, the conversion of the heathen—was in the first instance the cause of its foundation. The *Story of Commander Allen Gardiner, R.N.*, is one of those thrilling narratives of adventure, heroic and Christian work, and suffering and death, which will ever command numerous readers; and from it can be learned the history of the Mission. Captain Gardiner's first visit to South America, with a view to the evangelisation of the natives, was in 1838; but it was in 1850 that he made the formal attempt to establish a mission among the aborigines of Tierra del Fuego. The attempt was unhappily a failure, and Captain Allen Gardiner and his companions died a miserable death from starvation on that inhospitable coast in the following year—true martyrs to the cause they had at heart. But in this as in many other instances, according to the well-known saying, the "blood of martyrs" has been "the seed of the Church." In 1854 the missionary schooner built for the purpose, and still in use, and appropriately named the *Allen Gardiner*, sailed for South America, and since then missionary work there has prospered greatly, and is only limited by the limited resources of the Society. When the late Professor Darwin visited Tierra del Fuego as naturalist in the celebrated voyage of the *Beagle*, he said that, in his opinion, the aborigines were the most ferocious and utterly degraded of all within his knowledge; the very lowest type of humanity, and utterly incapable of receiving Christianity or of even partial civilisation. The result of the work of the missionaries has disproved his views; Christianity and civilisation have made a most wonderful progress, and at the present time whole villages of Christian natives exist; and not only did Darwin acknowledge that his conjectures were entirely disproved, but became, and remained to the day of his death, a supporter of the South American Missionary Society. The Fuegians at one time were considered to be hardly possessed of what might be called a language, but after much labour of investigation it has been found possible to make and circulate a translation in their native tongue of the Gospel of St. Luke.

For many persons, however, the Society's work will present its greatest interest in reference to the Roman Catholic Church in South America. The Church of Rome in that country has been in a very corrupt and degraded state for many years, the lives of the priests being one of its worst features. Hence there has been a gradual falling away from it, and infidelity, indifferentism, and their concomitant evils have been taking deep root. At the same time, however, many of the more earnest Roman Catholics have been seeking our missionaries for the purpose of ascertaining what the English Church really is, and though the Society disclaims all aggression and attempts at proselytising, its clergy are by no means forbidden to respond to the wishes of those who voluntarily seek their aid and instruction. Hence it has come to pass that many Spanish and Portuguese speaking people attended services held by missionaries, our English Prayer-Book translated into Spanish being used for the purpose; and many hundreds of their children are now being brought up in schools established by the English clergy. Every year sees a large number of Roman Catholics resorting to our missions, and just now this tendency is more marked than ever. But, further, it is by no means improbable that before long another movement may be witnessed among Roman Catholics of South America, for the success of which the South American Missionary Society will have done much to prepare the way, and will hereafter co-operate. In Spain and Portugal there has been for some time on foot a movement similar to that of the "Old Catholics" in Germany and elsewhere on the Continent; and congregations have been established, professing to hold true Catholic opinions, but repudiating the modern additions to the Faith of the Church of Rome. Representatives of these bodies have been in communication with the Irish Bishops, with a view to obtain from them an Episcopal succession and a regularly ordained ministry, asking the Irish Church to do for them what the United States Bishops did some little time ago for the "Old Catholics" of Mexico. That the "Old Catholics" of Spain will be doing what is lawful must be admitted, for the words of so great an authority as the present Bishop of Lincoln, in reference to the action of the "Old Catholics" of Germany apply to them, when he said:—"Since the Church of Rome will not give men episcopacy unless they believe that the Pope is infallible, and unless they accept sundry other dogmas equally anti-Scriptural and anti-Catholic . . . therefore they must seek Episcopacy from some other quarter than Rome . . . and this is precisely what the 'Old Catholics have done." Presuming then the "Old Catholic" movement takes root in Spain, it will doubtless travel on to South America; and our Missionaries will, as we have said, to a great extent have prepared the way for it, and will help it forward. Already, the "Old Catholics" in Spain have substituted the Old National Mozarabic Liturgy, with certain modifications and additions from our Prayer-Book and elsewhere, for the Roman ritual forced upon them in the eleventh century, when the National Church of Spain, like other National Churches, was made the Roman Church. This old Liturgy is still recited three times a year in the Mozarabic Chapel of the Cathedral of Toledo, but otherwise it has been abolished by the Church of Rome. In anticipation as it were of an Old Catholic movement in South America, this Liturgy, with its additions, which is called "The Divine Offices of the Reformed Episcopal Churches of Spain and Portugal" has been translated into English, and at the present moment it is under the consideration of Bishop Stirling whether it would not be advisable for the English Mission Clergy to use it instead of our translated Prayer-Book, in the services they hold for the Spanish and Portuguese speaking people who voluntarily resort to them. All this opens a wide field of interest in the operations of the South American Missionary Society, whose publications, including the monthly magazine, are well worth reading in reference to its past and present work. We may add that further information on this matter may be obtained at the offices of the Society in Serjeants'-Inn, Fleet-street, from the Secretary, the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., Incumbent of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, to whose endeavours is mainly due the success of the meeting, which has given occasion to these remarks.

The anniversary proceedings of the Church of England Sunday-school Institute, commenced on Monday evening with a special service in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop of Ely was the preacher, and the singing was led by the choir of the Lay Helpers' Association for London. On Tuesday afternoon a conference of clergy and Sunday-school workers was held by permission in Lambeth Palace, when the following subject was discussed:—"The Week-day Work of the Sunday-school—Fellowship, Instruction, Recreation." On Tuesday night the Bishop of Carlisle presided at the annual meeting, which was held in the large room of Exeter-hall. In opening the proceedings, he referred in tones of sorrow and indignation to the recent murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, remarking upon the noble character of the first-named gentleman, with whom it had been his pleasure to be in intimate relations. The Bishop then moved, and it was resolved:—

That this meeting, before proceeding to its appointed business, desires to record its horror at the fearful and shameful crime lately committed in Dublin, and also to express its sincere and respectful sympathy with the families and relatives of the victims of that crime.

Mr. John Palmer (the secretary) submitted an abstract of the 39th report, which, referring to the general aspect of Sunday-school work, stated that the movement had made satisfactory progress. The raising of two memorials of a permanent character—the first the restoration of the Old Crypt Schools at Gloucester, so closely identified with Robert Raikes, and the second, the obtaining of a suitable building for carrying on the business of the institute—had been effected—the first at the cost of about £500, and the last at a gross expense, for purchase, alterations, and furnishing, of about £12,000. The subscriptions to the general fund received during the year amounted to £1,989. Compared with last year this showed a decrease of £147. The donations and offertories amounted to £611. The receipts during the year for the centenary and building fund was £2,677. The total amount received in behalf of that fund was £10,274. The expenses in connection with this source had been as follows:—Restoration of the Old Crypt Schools in Gloucester, £504; purchasing, altering, and furnishing the Institute's new house £11,725; cost of working the centenary celebration, £3,475; grand total, £15,708. That left a deficiency of £5,434, against which promises amounting to £150 had to be placed. In the trade department the sales for the year amounted to £12,813, and the total gross receipts to £18,092. The chairman spoke of the work of the Institute as especially valuable in helping forward the teaching of the doctrines of the Church ofEngland throughout the country. It helped by putting forward systems of lessons to make it more easy for those who had to teach to know what it was they were going to teach. He approved the Sunday-school work of the Institute, especially as it was connected with the Church of England and was the most ancient, the most primitive, and practically the best system. On the motion of the Archdeacon of Dromore, seconded by the Rev. Canon Legg, the report was adopted. The Archdeacon of Warrington then delivered a special address on the subject of the Sunday-school system and the public worship statistics. Prebendary Cadman moved, and it was resolved:—

That this meeting, while regarding with feelings o thankfulness the progress of the Institute during the past year, sees in the prevailing indifference and scepticism of the day the need of securing religious instruction to the young, and the consequent necessity for extending as far as possible the operations of the Institute.

The meeting terminated shortly afterwards.

The annual meeting of the London Missionary Society was held at Exeter-hall on Thursday morning, Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P., in the chair. The report showed that the subscriptions and donations came to £116,012 2s. 3d., and the ordinary expenditure to £88,752 6s. 2d., and special expenditure to £2,633. After payment of other items there was a balance in hand of £1,095 1s. 10d. The missions in various parts of the world were progressing as well and steadily as could be expected; and the female mission was also doing a good work. The Chairman, at the opening of the meeting, thought it would not be out of place if, at the beginning of their meeting, they were for a moment to turn their prayers and sympathies towards a great house of mourning, where that day one of the most genial and best loved servants who had ever served the Crown and country was to be laid in his last resting-place. The great calamity which fell upon them on Saturday last had roused the hearts and minds of the people of this country on behalf of those men who, at this critical time, were entrusted with the special management of those affairs.

The Spring Conference of the Church Association was held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday. The chair was taken by the president of the council. The chairman, after referring to the assassinations in Dublin, proceeded to speak of the case of the Rev. S. F. Green. They knew that it had long been the anxious desire of the Bishops to release Mr. Green. The Association were not only desirous to release him, but had prepared a Bill which was before Parliament with that end in view; but they had provided in that Bill that deprivation should be substituted for imprisonment. He was sorry to say as to that Bill that it was decided in the House of Commons the previous night that, in the face of the sitting of the Royal Commission, the Bill should not be pressed. It would be no breach of confidence for him to say that the bench of Bishops were opposed to deprivation in any form. (Cries of "Shame.") They thought there were something so sacred about the character of a clergyman that deprivation they looked upon as profanation. (Laughter.) The Church Association, however, must be governed by common sense. (Hear, hear.) When a clergyman was inducted into a living he took part in what was a civil contract, and he was not only inducted into the spiritualities of the Church, but also into its temporalities. They should, therefore, urge that deprivation should follow as a punishment for a clergyman violating the laws of the Church. (Cheers.) With regard to Mr. Green's release it could not be effected without the consent of the Association, and they had had much correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject. The Bill which was before Convocation the previous day proposed to substitute for the consent of the promoters in any action, the consent of the Archbishop. ("Oh, oh!" and laughter.) The Association must be prepared to fight and agitate and avail themselves of their right to petition, in order that the Bill might be either defeated or amended to meet their views. Canon Taylor (of Liverpool) afterwards proposed the following resolution:—

That this conference desires to enter its deliberate and emphatic protest against the proposal agreed to by the Convocation of Canterbury—namely, that it should be in the power of the Archbishop to open the prison doors to Mr. Green and such other convicted transgressors of the laws of the land—as unconstitutional in principle, virtually investing the Archbishop with a power of dispensing with the laws most ruinous in its consequences to the Protestant Reformed religion as established by law, and involving an ignominious and unconditional surrender to Romanising lawlessness in the English Church.

The motion having been seconded was carried unanimously. An afternoon sitting was held, at which the following subject was discussed, having been opened by a paper by Mr. Thomas Smelt (of Manchester):—"That the rights of the laity are imperilled by the spread of sacerdotalism and the inaction of the lips." A meeting of the members and friends of the Association was also held in the evening in the lower Exeter Hall. After addresses by the chairman (Colonel Macdonald,) Canon Taylor, Archdeacon Lillingston, Mr. James Inskip, and others, the following resolution was carried:—

That by reason of their successful vindication of the historic Protestantism of the Established Church, and their continued efforts to uphold its Scriptural character, the Association is entitled to claim the gratitude of all faithful Churchmen; that this meeting, deeply deploring the anarchy which now unhappily prevails in the Church of England, hereby expresses it firm conviction that it is due to—(1) the reckless prosecution of a deliberate design of the Ritualistic clergy to re-introduce doctrines and ceremonial which England repudiated at the time of her separation from the Romish apostasy; and (2) the apparent unwillingness of many of the Bishops to sustain by their authority the decisions of Her Majesty's Courts, and more particularly by their *veto* in debarring laymen from taking legal proceedings to vindicate their just right to have the services of their churches conducted according to law. That a copy of this resolution be sent to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury for presentation to the Upper House of Convocation.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, MAY 13.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

One universal feeling of horror has been aroused not in England only but throughout the civilised world, by the tragic sequel of the "new departure" in Irish policy that was made by Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government. The latest "message of peace"—as it is the canting custom to describe each successive surrender to agrarian crime and political sedition that Mr. GLADSTONE makes—has met with an effective comment in the foul and treacherous murder of Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH and Mr. BURKE, the chiefs of the Irish Executive. The circumstances of the tragedy were such as might well shock and startle civilisation. In the capital of the country, within sight of Dublin Castle, the foremost representatives of English Government were remorselessly slaughtered, and the assassins escaped, leaving no trace behind them. It is difficult to understand how the most envenomed spirit of antagonism to English rule could select Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH as the victim of its vengeance. He, at least, had done nothing to attract the hostilities of race or religion in the past. And he was there at that time as the exponent of a policy which was satisfying instead of resisting rebel demands. Mr. BURKE, too, had never apparently rendered himself personally obnoxious to the vindictiveness of treason. It was solely in their public capacities that Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH and Mr. BURKE were made victims of the "veiled rebellion" that is in progress in Ireland. Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH came as the bearer of terms of peace, and his assassination is the answer that is given to the Government that stooped to parley with lawlessness and sedition. It is seldom that English opinion has been so strongly and so deeply moved as by the terrible news that came last week to sadden the nation. But besides the grief for the men who have been thus treacherously murdered, there is a feeling of indignation not less strong against those on whom the ultimate responsibility of their death lies.

A reward of £10,000 has been offered for the discovery of the murderers. But it is obvious upon whom the real responsibility for the blood that has been shed rests. The responsibility must be divided between Mr. GLADSTONE and the Radical Government and Mr. PARNELL and the Irish Land League. It is to the wicked encouragement to murder and outrage that Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. PARNELL have directly and indirectly given that the terrible crimes which have shocked mankind during this past week are due. The horrible incitements to crime that Mr. GLADSTONE offered in his infamous remarks on the Clerkenwell outrage have again borne fruits. The "chapel bell" has once more been tolled to some purpose. Mr. GLADSTONE seems to regard himself as an object of public sympathy: he is far more the object of public loathing and public execration. In the foul murders that everyone is now lamenting men only recognise the consequences of his political teachings and of his Irish policy. Mr. PARNELL and his accomplices in the Land League, too, affect horror and indignation at the latest crimes that have been committed on behalf of the cause they advocate. But in all that they have left unsaid in the past, and in much that they have said, there has been a contented recognition of the means which have been used to advance the interests of their party, which cannot now be forgotten. It is the policy followed by Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. PARNELL that has rendered similar crimes possible in Ireland. And if the same policy is persisted in and pursued, men have the horrible conviction that other crimes of a similar character, committed with similar motives, are likely to stain Irish annals.

Out of evil good may come. It is at least satisfactory that public indignation has at length been thoroughly aroused, and that no puling remonstrances of interested politicians will be allowed to interfere with the stern demand that adequate measures shall be taken for the repression of crime in Ireland. Week after week horrible outrages and foul murders have been perpetrated in Ireland since the present Government took office. Mr. GLADSTONE has simply regarded them as arguments in favour of his Irish policy, Mr. BRIGHT has joked about "Irish landlords "flying for their lives," Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has objected to anything being done to "stifle agita-"tion," and Mr. PARNELL and the Land League have displayed the equanimity of satisfaction. So long as innocent women and loyal men were the victims of foul assassination—so long as humble peasants were tortured, and honest farmers outraged with nameless horrors, nothing was said and little was done. There was no outburst of horror and sympathy from Mr. GLADSTONE, only a few weeks ago, when Mrs. SMYTHE or Mr. HERBERT was shot down. His ready "eloquence" has never been used during the last two years in a passionate remonstrance against the atrocities that were of daily occurrence. Mr. PARNELL and Mr. DILLON have never before spoken in indignant sorrow of the sanguinary deeds that were perpetrated on behalf of the cause of which they were the leaders. It has required the death of men like Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH and Mr. BURKE to bring home to Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. PARNELL and those who act with them a due sense of the horrors of Irish crime. It is natural that Mr. GLADSTONE should be deeply affected by the personal loss that he has sustained. And it is natural that the leaders of the Land League should regret what they may perhaps regard not only as a crime but as a blunder. It may be hoped that at last the English Government will proceed to discharge its first duty—the protection of life and property—and that Mr. PARNELL and his colleagues may, from very shame, be driven to give them aid in a task that, by their influence and exertions, has been rendered one of the utmost difficulty.

The Radical Ministry apparently thinks that it is desirable to entrust the government of Ireland to men who enjoy a happy ignorance of the country and the people. Mr. G. O. TREVELYAN is to be Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the far more responsible and onerous duties of Under-Secretary are handed over to a Mr. HAMILTON, who has been one of the superior clerks in the Admiralty. The appointment of Mr. TREVELYAN is one that has been received with a suspense of judgment. Mr. TREVELYAN has yet to prove his fitness for such a task as at the present crisis devolves upon the CHIEF SECRETARY for IRELAND. He is generally regarded as more of a student than a man of action. Literary ability and Radical principles are not generally held as the highest qualifications for the post he is called upon to fill. The appointment of Mr. HAMILTON is thus far looked upon as simply one more evidence of the unfailing imbecility of the present Ministry. Mr. HAMILTON is an excellent accountant, but there is no reason to imagine that he is anything more. At the present crisis to hand over to a mere clerk the most important administrative duties in the kingdom is a folly that nothing can justify.

Once more the pendulum of Ministerial policy in Ireland has swung back. There is absolutely no limit to the suddenness and completeness of the Government's tergiversations. Only a week ago all thought of coercion was abandoned, and Mr. FORSTER was turned out of the Cabinet because he indulged in reactionary prepossessions in favour of the maintenance of authority. Concession and conciliation were to be resorted to, and the speedy advent of the millennium in Ireland was promised. Now nothing more is heard of conciliation, and the most rigorous and arbitrary of Coercion Bills is introduced by the Government into the House of Commons. Nothing has happened in the meantime to justify the change, except two more murders. And as murders in Ireland have succeeded one another week after week without attracting any particular attention from the Government, it is difficult to know why these latest crimes should thus reverse the resolutions of the Ministry unless we are asked to hold that there is any greater horror or atrocity in the assassination of a brother of Lord HARTINGTON and a connection of Mr. GLADSTONE'S than in the slaughter of any of the unhappy people who week after week have fallen in order to advance the cause of the Land League, and whose deaths have been left unavenged to suit the convenience of the Radical Government. It is satisfactory that at length appropriate measures will apparently be taken for the repression of crime in Ireland. But it is impossible to stigmatise too harshly the conduct of the Cabinet that, until murder was brought home to its own domestic relations, allowed impunity to murder in order to serve its own base ends.

The position of affairs in Egypt has long been menacing. It has now become critical. The insurrection against the authority of the KHEDIVE that was led by ARABI BEY has become more and more urgent in its demands, and the concessions made have but increased its audacity. The final triumph of the insurgent forces and the overthrow of the KHEDIVE seem imminent, and the overthrow of the KHEDIVE means the destruction of the quasi-protectorate that France and England have in recent years exercised over Egyptian affairs. It remains to be seen how France and England will act at this juncture. It is of course clear that they cannot retire from the position that they have thus far held. But it is not obvious how that position is to be defended. To the proposition that Turkey shall despatch a contingent of troops, who may overawe the KHEDIVE'S insubordinate soldiers and vindicate his authority, the French Government is understood to have insuperable objections, although the plan commends itself to the English Ministry. The objections to a joint military intervention by England and France do not need to be stated. It is necessary to recognise that the action of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Ministry is crippled by the results of its disastrous policy in Ireland; and there is too much reason to fear that foreign Powers, which properly appreciate the folly and feebleness of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet, will only see their opportunity in England's difficulty.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

Retribution has come home to the Ministry that during the past two years has calmly looked on whilst Ireland was sinking deeper and deeper in anarchy. The Radical Government has allowed a *régime* of murder and outrage to be established in Ireland and has simply recognised in the succession of Irish atrocities arguments in favour of the policy of concession to Irish revolution that it has carried out. And now the two chiefs of the Irish Executive, Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH, the brother of one Cabinet Minister, a connection by marriage of the PREMIER himself, and Mr. BURKE, the Under-Secretary who has so long borne the burden and the responsibility of the administration of Irish affairs with a zeal and an ability to which all men bear testimony, have been cruelly and treacherously assassinated in Phœnix Park. A thrill of horror has passed through the kingdom, and for the first time, perhaps, men of all parties recognise the terrible condition of social chaos into which Ireland, from the basest party motives, has been allowed to sink. It is not often that a whole people is so profoundly affected as by the tragedy of Saturday last. The position of the men who were so foully slaughtered, and the circumstances under which they were done to death, were such as to excite in the highest degree commiseration and compassion. Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH had proceeded to Ireland as a herald of peace. Mr. BURKE had notoriously no share in shaping the policy that he helped to carry out. Neither victim had excited personal animosities. It was difficult to understand that the death of either could advance political ends. The simple truth is that they were slain in deference to the political teachings of Mr. GLADSTONE. Until now all the concessions that have been made to the Irish revolution have been made in response to the arguments of murder and outrage. Mr. GLADSTONE had frankly proclaimed that as far as he was concerned his policy was dictated by deference to such lessons as he had gathered from the Clerkenwell explosion. It appeared to the Irish revolutionists that the time had come when, in pursuance of their aims, it was desirable once more that the "chapel "bell" should be rung. Mr. GLADSTONE has been informed in the way that he has invited that the concessions which he offered to the released prisoners from Kilmainham are not regarded by the Irish

revolutionists as sufficient. It remains to be seen whether he will accept the lesson that it has been desired to teach, and whether he will offer some scheme of Home Rule to the Irish revolution in recognition of the foul assassinations of last Saturday.

It is satisfactory that public opinion has at last been fully aroused as to the state of Ireland, and that the Government and the Radical party perceive that the nation is in no mood to tolerate further impunity to the forces of lawlessness. The measures that are at last about to be taken for the repression of crime in Ireland have been long enough delayed. It is to be hoped that now that they are resolved upon they will be carried into early and energetic operation. Any Ministry composed of men who were respected and who respected themselves would regard it as a duty, seeing the complete failure of their endeavours to govern Ireland, to resign a trust that they had proved their incapacity to discharge. But the present Government has the courage to bear up against the weight of hatred and contempt with which it is universally regarded, and Mr. GLADSTONE has the insolence to affect to believe that he is an object of popular sympathy. Wherever men meet together he is overwhelmed with execrations, and the hootings that met him on his way to the House of Commons on Monday last ought to have sufficiently suggested this to him. On Mr. GLADSTONE, more than any other man, rests the weight of the responsibility for the present condition of Ireland. No verbal ingenuities, no rhetorical sophistries, can blind men to this obvious truth. In the past he has always been ready to lightly accept the full responsibility for all that has been done and has been left undone. Now that the disaster which has overwhelmed his efforts to govern the country are patent to all the world, he cannot be allowed to evade the reckoning that public opinion demands. There can be no desire on the part of the Conservative party to assume at the present crisis the cares of Government. But on the other hand their duty to their country demands that the Conservative leaders shall not avoid the assumption of office even under the present grave conditions. It is notorious that the English people have no confidence in the capacity of the present Ministers to control the affairs of the Kingdom and the Empire. The time is possibly not far distant when Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues will be driven by this overwhelming public sentiment to resign the trusts that they have betrayed and abandon the duties that they have proved incompetent to discharge.

THE REMEDY OF FORCE.

At last the Radical Ministers have determined to take effective measures for the repression of crime in Ireland. From the time they assumed office two years ago the functions of Government have been allowed to sink into abeyance. They have deliberately refrained from discharging what they theoretically allowed was the first duty of a Government, the protection of life and property. With insolent cynicism, the motives that influenced leading Ministers to exert themselves to secure impunity for lawlessness and to permit the unchecked spread of anarchy were calmly and deliberately avowed. The famous avowal of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN of the reasons for his reluctance to stifle agitation, the not less famous aphorism of Mr. BRIGHT that "force is no remedy"—which he is inclined too late to repudiate in the sense in which it was spoken and understood—will never be forgotten. In tardy obedience to the urgent demands of those responsible for the maintenance of law and order in Ireland, a measure to increase the powers of the Irish Executive was passed. But those Ministers who were opposed to the principle of coercion are well known to have thwarted the attempt to give full effect to the provisions of the Bill. And as a matter of fact the policy of coercion was never carried out. The imprisonment of the suspects naturally failed to stamp out crime in Ireland. Other and more vigorous measures were called for, but they were never resorted to. Day after day some foul murder or some cruel atrocity was perpetrated on innocent and unoffending people. Week after week the tale of outrages grew in number. And then, not a fortnight ago, all England was startled with the announcement on the part of the Government that they relinquished their feeble and vacillating endeavours to uphold the authority of the law, that they had made an abject surrender to the forces of lawlessness, that the suspects were to be unconditionally released, that the Coercion Bill was to be allowed to expire, that even the pretence of battling with anarchy was to be abandoned.

The shame and imbecility of the proceeding startled English public opinion. But the suggestions of common sense and the warnings of political authority had little chance of exercising any influence upon the decisions that the Radical Cabinet had taken. Suddenly, however, the new policy that was flippantly taken up has been hurriedly abandoned. For the horrors of the Irish Terror have been brought home to Ministers themselves. The murders of Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH and Mr. BURKE have at length led the Cabinet to have recourse to the measures for the repression of crime that were clamoured for in vain so long as it was innocent women, loyal landlords, and unoffending peasants who were the victims of the Irish revolutionists. Nothing is changed in the condition of Ireland during the last fortnight; the terrible assassinations of a week ago tell men nothing as to the state of the country that was not already known. No more terrible confession of incapacity and imbecility on the part of a Government can be imagined than is comprised in the successive rapid reversals of its Irish policy that the Radical Ministry has made.

The new Bill for the Prevention of Crime in Ireland seems admirably adapted to effect its purpose, if it is only carried out in the spirit in which it is devised. It cannot, however, be forgotten that the Coercion Bill which is about to expire was so administered that it was practically inoperative. It is difficult to understand how Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN can remain in the Cabinet that is responsible for the proposed legislation, when regard is had to their declared opinions. It is, perhaps, to be feared that they may devote their energies to once more thwarting the administration of a Bill of which they cannot oppose the enactment. The powers that the new Bill will confide to the Government are of a distinctly despotic character. Trial by three judges is to supersede trial by jury in cases of political and agrarian crimes. Compensation for murder and maiming is to be given, and is to be levied on the district. Power of search by day and night is to be given on the warrant of the LORD LIEUTENANT. Persons prowling about at night are to be liable to arrest and punishment. The Alien Act is to be revived, so that it may be possible to turn out of the country foreigners whose presence may seem dangerous to society. Membership of secret societies is to be made a criminal offence. The LORD LIEUTENANT will also receive authority to forbid public meetings and suppress newspapers. It will be seen that the Bill is of a singularly drastic character. But in the state of anarchy into which Ireland has been permitted to lapse, only the most stringent measures can prove effectual. The Government is to be congratulated on its tardy recognition of the only effectual means of dealing with the social revolution.

Of course, the adoption of a policy of repression and coercion has had the effect of at once destroying the alliance into which the Government essayed to enter with Mr. PARNELL. The Irish Home Rulers have received the new Bill in the spirit that might have been anticipated. Mr. GLADSTONE'S assumption that Mr. PARNELL and his friends would henceforward be found on the side of law and order has been speedily stultified. It is seldom that the enthusiastic imbecility which is the PRIME MINISTER'S chief claim to the confidence of his admirers has been displayed in more humiliating and ignominious ways than during the political events of the past fortnight.

Reviews.

THE EARL OF MAR.*

The volumes with the romantic title now before us are the very opposite of a romance. Not only is every word true, but it is truth in its severest aspect. The noble author, in addition to his well-known proficiency in science, art, and letters, was an accomplished antiquary, and a zealous defender of his order. In this work he champions the wrongs of a brother Earl, the heir of an ancient name, who has been made the sport of fortune and the law in no common degree. Here are all the elements of a telling romance; yet a duller, drier, tougher bit of reading has seldom tasked our patience. It is an argument—and a terribly prolix one—on the Scotch law of descent and infeftment;—bristling at every possible point with pedigrees, relevant and irrelevant—branching out into as many pleas as the famous suit of Peebles against Playstanes—marshalling arguments in divisions and subdivisions, always keeping a strong point in reserve for future use—now and again pausing to sum up and press the attack—then flying to defend the rear or flank, not forgetting a raid into the enemy's country whenever there is a chance—and, through all, absolutely revelling in iteration. It is a masterpiece of forensic dialectics, only perhaps a little overdone. Knowing something of the story before, we were disquieted by the very look of the work. The bulk of the advocate's brief raised a suspicion that the case was not so clear as we thought. We resigned ourselves to a tough conflict, in place of the easy victory we had reckoned upon; and it was a grateful relief to find that all this powder and shot are employed in demolishing the two old men of straw that we always knew of, and can promise to dispose of in a tenth part of the space.

Doubtless there is more enjoyment in hunting the fox than in killing him; and for those who wish to follow the ins and outs of the legal Reynard, there could be no better guide than Lord Crawford. But in a story the hero is the centre of interest; and Lord Crawford's argument not only disappoints the promise of its attractive title, but expatiates on so many collateral topics that there is some danger of forgetting the hero. In the wide field of Scotland's wrongs since the Union—not forgetting the author's own—Lord Mar is at times as completely lost as the babes in the wood. This must not be allowed. A miscarriage of justice so grievously injurious to a blameless nobleman, and so little creditable to English institutions, is a story worth telling; and, thankfully availing ourselves of Lord Crawford's materials, we propose to tell it in our own fashion.

The story begins with the death of John Francis Miller, 15th Earl of Mar and 11th Earl of Kellie in the peerage of Scotland. "His Lordship died "without offspring, 19th June, 1866, and was "succeeded in the earldom of Mar and barony "of Garioch (which go by heirs general) by his "elder sister's only son John Francis Erskine "Goodeve, present and 16th Earl of Mar, and in "the earldom of Kellie, viscounty of Fentoun, "&c., by his first cousin Walter Coningsby "Erskine, present and 12th Earl of Kellie." So far the accurate Burke; and no one in Scotland dreamed of questioning his authority. Even we Southrons have a tradition that Scotch titles, especially the more ancient, descend to heirs general; and Mar is not only the oldest earldom now extant in Scotland, but goes back to the Celtic "Mormaërs," rivalling the Nile in the obscurity of its fountain-head.

The two cousins entered upon their honours in the usual way, which, in Scotland, consists of being "served heir" to the deceased by the sheriff and a jury. Mr. Goodeve (who is a clergyman) took the family name of Erskine, married, and was presented at Court with his Countess in due form. Unfortunately, we believe, no estates accompanied the title, and in 1867 Lord Kellie (who had gained wealth and distinction in the Indian Army) presented a petition to the Queen, which was referred to the House of Lords, claiming the ancient honours of Mar as heir male.

This proceeding is denounced by Lord Crawford as a terrible example of Scottish degeneracy. The English House of Lords (he contends) has no sort of jurisdiction over the Scottish Peerage. By the law of Scotland the Lords of Session are the Supreme Civil Tribunal, without "ony remeide of appella-"cioun to King or to Parliament." The Scottish Parliament itself (which was not divided into two Houses like ours) was bound by the Court of Session, and this Court did in fact, before the Union, adjudge this very earldom of Mar to the heir general. According to Lord Crawford the House of Lords has usurped jurisdiction in violation of the Treaty of Union, and exercised it in contempt of the law of Scotland, under bias from English traditions. He more than hints that the appellate jurisdiction from the Court of Session in matters of law is usurpation also; but in questions of succession to Scottish titles, he maintains the House of Lords to be absolutely without any authority whatever. The most they can do is to advise the Queen, as the fountain of honour; but the Queen herself has not the same power in Scotland as in England. An English or Irish peerage, descending to female heirs, falls into abeyance between two or more sisters, and it rests with the Sovereign to call it out in favour of either heir, at anytime, by the Royal pleasure alone. In Scotland, the elder sister inherits of right, and is put in possession of the title with the chief messuage, or "castle stead," by the sheriff. It being admitted that the House of Lords has no authority (beyond what is given by statute) in the elections of representative peers, it is certainly a strong thing to assume, as a matter of *privilege*, without statute law, the right to decide on the *status* of Scottish peers not members of the House of Lords, and so in effect to control the election. The House of Commons claims to decide questions of its own members, as of privilege; but we never heard of its ordering the returning officer to disfranchise a constituent.

The Earl of Mar, while opposing Lord Kellie's claim, has steadfastly refused to submit his own to the Lords' Committee of Privileges. They were at last content to designate him the "opposing "petitioner," he himself persisting in his proper title. Lord Kellie dying in 1872 the case was continued by his son, the present Earl; and in February, 1875, Lord Chancellor Chelmsford, with Lord Redesdale and Lord Cairns, sitting as a Committee of Privileges, resolved in favour of the claim, and the resolution was confirmed by the House and ordered to be reported to Her Majesty. The House, it might be thought, was then *functus officio*; but, without awaiting the Royal pleasure (which so far as we know, has not been signified to this hour), their Lordships further ordered their "Resolution and Judgment" to be transmitted to the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, with orders to rank the new Earl of Mar in a way that not a little complicates the question.

This proceeding reminds us of the Judicial Committee, who, while professing only to advise the Queen in Council, magnify their office by publishing a judgment of their own, before the Judgment of Her Majesty can be given, and expect the Church Courts to obey it as law, though in the teeth of the true law in the Prayer-Book.

The Mar "judgment" itself was as autonomous as the manner of enforcing it. Before entering upon it we would observe that the Attorney-General and the Lord Advocate of Scotland, attending the Committee of Privileges on behalf of the Crown, advised their Lordships that the descent of the Earldom of Mar to the heirs general was clearly established by the evidence. In fact, the honour was held by two Countesses in succession, Margaret and Isabella, A.D. 1390 and 1407. The last was succeeded by her husband, a bastard Stewart, called the Wolf of Badenoch, who seized the lady and her lands in true border fashion; from him the *comitatus* passed into the hands of the Crown, and was kept till 1565. A good deal is made of the title of this ravisher, whether he had it as a "life renter" in right of his marriage with the Countess Isabella, or in his own right in virtue of a charter of resignation extorted from the bride while in the wolf's jaws. The Stewart Kings undoubtedly had possession of the lands, and occasionally conferred the title on one of the Royal Family, but not without challenge. On the death of Isabella's husband (1435) the first Lord Erskine was "retoured" her next heir, being descended, through three females successively, from her great grandfather Gratney Earl of Mar, whose wife was a sister of Bruce.

The Erskines maintained their claim as well as they dared till the reign of Mary, when John, the sixth Baron (afterwards Regent) obtained a Royal Charter of restitution *per modum justitiæ*, on which all the present controversy hinges. On the face of it, the charter restores the ancient earldom to the rightful heir, long unjustly excluded. In accordance with the universal rule at the time, the grant is of the *comitatus*, or territorial lordship to which the title pertains. There is no question that the grantee and his descendants sat in Parliament as Earls of Mar down to John, who was "out" in the insurrection of 1715, and attainted accordingly. In 1605, when the famous "Decreet of Ranking" was passed, the Earl of Mar claimed precedence in right of Isabella; but, for some inexplicable reason, was ranked in 1457, which is still the date on the Union Roll.

At this point the House of Lords interpose a law of their own, in the guise of two rules laid down by Lords Mansfield and Camden, and jealously upheld by the Committee of Privileges. The first is, that no grant of lands shall carry a "peerage" without express words; and the second, that, in default of proof to the contrary, "peerages" shall be held to descend to heirs male. These two men of straw constitute the entire case for Lord Kellie. In Scotland the presumption on both points is just the other way. Presumptions are, at best, but fictions to help a lame lawyer over the stile. The "wish "is father to the thought" in most cases. In the present case, the presumption is simply a device to force Scottish successions into English grooves.

The English "peerage" is an abstract conception, having much the same relation to the old feudal nobility, that an advowson in gross has to an advowson appendant. The feudal earldom was a corporeal hereditament. Like the kingdom of which it was a member, the territory and the title went together. It was the prey of the conqueror, or the subject of a marriage settlement; the husband of a female heir sat in Parliament by her title, just as he still has a life interest in her lands. This identical earldom was the subject of two charters of surrender from Isabella to her husband. The first, conveying the fee, was resigned for another, granting him the life interest, with remainder to the lady's heirs. Lord Crawford gives a graphic picture of the ceremony which the Wolf thought advisable. The Countess, standing on her castle green free, and with the keys in her hand, publicly received back the first grant and delivered the second, which was afterwards confirmed by the King. It is under this second charter that the Erskines succeed as heirs to Isabella, and Lord Kellie is confessedly further off from her than Lord Mar.

Here "comes cranking in" the English judge-made law of presumption. The earldom, whether lawfully or unlawfully (on which their Lordships differ), was *de facto* in possession of the Crown for 150 years; the territory was broken up, and the title is "presumed" to be extinct. The Charter of Queen Mary restoring the *comitatus* to Lord Erskine, having no express mention of the *title*, is "presumed" to be a grant of territory only. The title by which the Lord is proved to have sat in Parliament must be "presumed" to have been conferred by some other patent or act never heard of from that day to this. Lastly, the "peerage," thus elaborated from the inner consciousness of three English Lords, descends (by a further "presumption") in the male line only!

On this pile of absolute fiction—without a shadow of evidence—in the teeth of the strongest rebutting proof, and against the official advice of the law officers of the Crown, the three Lords, and the House at their instance, resolved that Lord Kellie had made out his claim to the earldom of Mar created by Queen Mary in 1565. This is now pretended to be a judgment of law *against* Lord Mar, whom the Kellie faction per-

* *The Earldom of Mar. In Sunshine and in Shade. During Five Hundred Years.* By the late Alexander Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Lord Lindsay, &c.—Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1882.

sist in styling the "defeated claimant, Mr. Goodeve "Erskine." It is quite certain, however, and has at last been admitted in the House of Lords itself, that Lord Mar, never having claimed anything of their Lordships, can in no wise be defeated by their decision on Lord Kellie's petition. Further, the title to which Lord Mar has been legally served heir is the earldom of the Countess Isabella, who died A.D. 1407, and not the creation of Queen Mary 150 years after. If any such earldom there be, Lord Kellie may be welcome to it for all the older Earl cares. What Lord Mar has a right to complain of, and what his brother peers are concerned to redress, is the utterly illegal attempt to assign his vote to the new-found Earl, and degrade himself from the nobility, without even the form of examining his pretensions.

The suggestion that he should now submit his claim to the House of Lords is resented by Lord Crawford as an utter abnegation of Scottish right, and a degenerate truckling to English usurpation. To us it reads very like Mrs. Bond's invitation to the ducks in the pond. If the case were our own, we should certainly not submit it to a tribunal which overrules the Royal Charters and judicial acts of independent Scotland by the *à priori* "presumptions" of Lords Mansfield and Camden.

The Charter of Queen Mary, dated 23rd June, 1565, and ratified in Parliament 19th April, 1567, is printed in full by Lord Crawford (vol. i., pp. 335-7). After reciting Isabella's *second* charter, the succession *de jure* of Robert Lord Erskine as her next heir, and the injurious detention of the earldom by the Crown authorities, it grants *totum et integrum comitatum de Mar continentem terras*, &c., with all the castles, &c., appurtenances of the said *comitatus, dominium, et regalitas*, to John Lord Erskine, as heir to Isabella, and having the *indubitatum, hereditarium jus*, to the same. A provision for seizin follows, and the whole is to be held *in libero comitatu feodo, et hereditate imperpetuum*. Setting aside the judge-made "presumptions" of the English Lords, this was beyond question a restitution of the old concrete earldom, territory, and title, to the heirs general of Isabella, as it was held by herself. The grant is in the same words as other titles still borne and never questioned. The objection that Lord Erskine sat in Council by his former title, for some weeks after the charter, is due to English ignorance of the necessity of "seizin" before the title is assumed. The interval is no more than would be needed for a journey into Aberdeenshire, and the two instruments of infeftment in the earldom and the barony of Garioch. The latter of these is dated 24th July, and on the 1st August the Earl of Mar is found in Council. If further confirmation were needed, the fact is that the ancient territories were *not* conveyed by the Royal Charter, portions of them having been alienated while in the Crown's possession. For this reason the Queen assigns two new "castles" as the places of infeftment.

The presumption that the title was conferred by patent between the 23rd June and 1st August, 1565, is pure conjecture, against the well-known practice of the time. That the new Earl was "belted" at the Queen's marriage is probably true, if any earls were then belted; but the belt did not make the earl, any more than the crown made the Queen, or the state trumpets solemnised her marriage. On the other hand, conclusive evidence that no earldom of Mar was created in 1565 is found in the Union Roll. It contains but one Earl of Mar, who is ranked in 1457. The obvious intention of this date is to give precedence to the Earl Marischall, created the year before; but nothing is shown on either side to justify this particular year, and the Earls of Mar never ceased to protest against it. Whatever may be the explanation of this enigma, it is a trifle to the enormous difficulty on the other side—that the same Earl of Mar, who was created in 1565, appeared forty years after, when the fact must have been in other living memory besides his own, before a Royal Commission claiming in right of a predecessor deceased in 1407, and in the face of the whole nobility of the realm actually carried off a precedence of a century and a half more than his due, to the supercession of eight older Earls! This is an absurdity that would be ridiculed in a novel. To launch it for the first time in the year of grace 1875 may show the courage of modern fiction. But to raise it into a "Resolution and Judgment" of the House of Lords, on a suggestion that the Earl was a *knave*, and the Commission his *dupes*, and the Scottish nobles, then and ever since, *fools*—for this is really what Lord Redesdale's light-hearted explanation amounts to—is a feat of which we may venture to hope that the force of "presumption" can no further go.

In the face of this prodigy it is little to mention that the same House of Lords in 1771 adjudged the earldom of Sutherland to the female heir, mainly on the ground that nine old earldoms —*Mar being named as one*—had gone to the heirs general. A tribunal that contradicts itself is not likely to pay more regard to the Court of Session in Scotland. Nevertheless, this was beyond question, the Supreme Court before the Union, and it happens that this very case came before it in 1626, when the charters relied upon by Lord Kellie were pronounced invalid, and the then Earl of Mar was adjudged to be the lawful heir of Gratney, the common ancestor of Countess Isabel and the Erskines, to the utter overthrow of any new creation whatsoever.

Neither is this all: we have an Act of Parliament to conclude with, which even a Lords' Committee ought to respect. We have mentioned that John Earl of Mar was attainted in 1715. His brother James was a Lord of Session, and his son married his cousin, the Lady Frances Erskine, daughter and heir (on the death of her brother) to the attainted Earl. The attainder was reversed by Act of Parliament in favour of her son John Francis, restored Earl of Mar, 1824. It will be seen that this nobleman was at once heir general by his mother, and heir male by his father, to the attainted Lord. In which quality was he restored to the title? This question must be answered from the Act itself. It describes the heir as "grandson and lineal representative"—words that can only mean, "daughter's son" and heir general; as heir male he was the *nephew* and *collateral* representative. Moreover, in the Report of the Law Officers of the Crown on which the Act was based, his descent is traced through the mother without reference to the father. This appears to us absolutely conclusive. Lord Chelmsford's quibble, that the recital is "an accurate "description of his title, without reference to "the course of descent by which it was derived," and that "probably no inquiry was made as to the succession," is distinctly refuted by the Report of the Law Officers. The contemporary exposition (which judges seem to admit and reject as they like) is seen in the immediate revival of the old question of precedence. The restored Earl and his successors, down to the last deceased, invariably protested against any Scotch Earl being called before them, inasmuch as Mar was the oldest earldom extant, a patent absurdity if it were created in 1565.

In short, the entire evidence of fact and law,—the plain obvious language of Queen Mary's Charter, the "Decreet of Ranking" forty years after, the Judgment of the Court of Session before the Union, the Union Roll itself, the Judgment of the House of Lords in the similar case of Sutherland, the Act of Restoration, and the official report of the Law Officers of the Crown against the claim of Lord Kellie, have been all seven overruled in deference to those two men of straw—the presumptions invented by Lords Mansfield and Camden, to remedy the inconveniences of Scottish law!

There is no question that the old lineal succession by heirs general is open to more false pretensions than the stricter rule of heirs male. And, since the extinction of the Scottish Parliament, there is not the same check on the sheriff's "retour" of service. It is the fact that Scottish titles have been assumed without a shadow of right, and it is highly desirable that such pretensions should be brought to judicial decision. The same may be said of baronetcies, whether English or Scotch, to which there is no form of admission, and any man may assume the title on his own assertion. Still these admitted inconveniences cannot entitle the House of Lords to seize the power of correcting them in a Committee of Privileges. Privilege, on the face of it, is limited to members of the House. If the Sovereign refers a claim for examination, it is for the Sovereign to act on the Report. In neither way has the claim of Lord Mar come under the cognisance of the Lords. It is admitted that he is not concluded by the resolution on Lord Kellie's petition. How then can it be enforced against him? Granted that Lord Kellie has established his claim to an earldom of Mar created in 1565: the House of Lords reports its Judgment to the Queen; does the Report *ipso facto* admit the new Earl to the title, without Royal confirmation? Is there any way of giving legal recognition to it in Scotland? We know of none but the calling of the Roll at the election of the Representative Peers: and here the House of Lords has certainly no authority. Nevertheless, it orders the Lord Clerk Register to call their new-found Earl in his place on the Roll of the Peers of Scotland; but the Roll has no such place. It exhibits only one Earl of Mar, and he, more than a century before the year assigned. This place is filled—provisionally at least—by an Earl whose vote has been already recorded, and never disallowed. In this dilemma the Lord Clerk Register—not to be behind the English Judges—takes to "presumption." Presuming that the Order applies to the earldom actually on the Roll, he *infers* that it disfranchises and disennobles the former voter, and further entitles the new one to answer to a title a hundred years older than he pretends to, and to take precedency of eight Earls admitted to be before him! Here are no less than three stages arrived at *per saltum* by the *ipse dixit* of the Clerk. It may be said, there is no other way of obeying the Order of the House of Lords; so much the worse for an Order confessedly impotent, and therefore presumably illegal. It is not the Clerk's business to accommodate the Order to the Roll, and it concerns the Scottish peers to repress his officiousness. Lord Mar, on being served heir to his uncle, became Earl of Mar, as fully and legally as any other earl in Scotland. The *retour* may be questioned, as Lord Crawford seems to think, in the Court of Session, and its judgment would be appealable (as the practice is) to the House of Lords. That is a very different thing from the Lord Clerk Register deciding it by way of inference from a vote of the Committee of Privilege on another claim, which vote neither did nor could determine the right of Lord Mar.

On this point we cannot but think the remedy lies with Scottish peers. It must surely be their right to have the Roll called as it stands, and preserve the recognised precedence, till it is altered in due course of law. Lord Mar claims to answer for the earldom on the Roll, and Lord Kellie does not. The former cannot be displaced without a legal judgment; the latter cannot be called in another place without a new entry on the Roll. Meantime, the established practice requires the Earl of Mar to be called and answer as before, subject to protest; the Earl of Kellie can answer in his former place and title, subject to protest for an earldom of Mar, 1565, not on the Roll. This would be simply holding the balance even between the two claimants; and so much the assembled peers are bound to insist upon. No one can tell whose turn may come next, if the Lords' presumptions are to be eked out by the Clerk's inferences.

It may be thought an idle ceremony to lodge protests which there are means of bringing to trial. Such, however, was the practice of the Scottish Peers before the Union, when the Court of Session was supreme, and it has been necessarily continued since. Lord Galloway's Committee may, perhaps, recommend some permanent judicature. The most natural tribunal would be a Committee of Privileges of the Scottish Peers at Holyrood, with authority to try all successions, and amend the Union Roll accordingly. But, whatever measures may be taken by competent authority, it must be evident, that, as the law stands, the Earl of Mar is not legally touched by Lord Kellie's success, and has a right to call on the Peers of Scotland, to maintain him in the ancient honours of an historical house.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Messrs. Griffith and Farran have taken advantage of the interest aroused by the representation in London of Wagner's great work to reproduce, in a cheaper form, an attractive book first published by them some three years since under the title of *Golden Threads from an Ancient Loom*. This, which was formerly intended as an adaptation for the use of young people of the famous Nibelung legend, will be found useful by those who are desirous of making some acquaintance with the original form of the story which the great musician of the future has selected for orchestral illustration. It is true that Herr Wagner has considerably modified this story, and it is not altogether easy to recognise it under the new form into which he has cast the old materials. But certain of the more prominent features can still be identified, and it is probable that many of those who are unfamiliar with the original will be glad of the opportunity of making acquaintance with it which is here afforded them. The more offensive features of the legend are softened down in Miss Hands' version, but she gives a fair idea of it to the general reader, though not so complete a one as is furnished by the translation of the story of the Volsungs and the Nibelungs, by Mr. Morris and his northern coadjutor, or by the great epic poem into which the former has worked up the numerous legends which compose that story, under the title of *Seigurd the Volsung*. Mr. Morris has taken almost as many liberties in his poem in words, as Herr Wagner has taken in his orchestral poem, but the germ both of the one and of the other is to be found in the treasury of ancient poetry, from which Miss Hands has made her selection. The attractions of that selection are much added to by the very effective illustrations supplied to it by Herr Schnorr, which are favourable specimens of the modern German school which has its headquarters in Munich.

They who are interested in Education—and who is not?—will be glad to have their attention directed to a pamphlet in cloth on *The School System of the Talmud*, by the Rev. B. Spiers (Trübner and Co.). In few things have the Jews, especially those of former days, been more successful than in the work of the education of the young, and the rules and maxims which have been collected from the Talmud by the writer, a learned Rabbi, give to these chapters an enduring value.

Professor Lias has contributed to the *Cambridge Bible for Schools* a Commentary on *The Book of Judges* (Cambridge University Press), carefully compiled and with an examination of original authorities which lends value to his little volume. In the introduction he has discussed the difficulties of the book, and has stated his own conclusions with modesty, but without paltering with the "sacred narrative." A book full of information, written in a tone to settle, not, as too frequently the case, to unsettle, the mind of the biblical student.

The volume of Dr. Anderson, *The Coming Prince the Last Great Monarch of Christendom* (Hodder and Stoughton), is not only a second edition, it is a recast with additions of the former issue. On the prophetic portion we express no opinion. That the living "present" is full of momentous consequences which only the future will make comprehensible we perfectly endorse, and commend this thoughtful, earnest volume to the student of prophecy and of the Apocalypse.

We have received a beautifully printed edition of *The Imitation of Christ* (Kegan Paul and Co.), especially prepared, as it would seem, for a present, or at least suitable for such a purpose. It is needless to say more than that the paper is unexceptionable, the type excellent, and that in a respects it is worthy of à Kempis.

Correspondence.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—To no one past the earliest stages of mental development is it any satisfaction to have good cause for saying, "I told you so," and this is a time when if ever "*Mentem mortalia tangunt*"—at this time the sincerest sympathy for those so sorely bereaved inclines us to hold our peace, even as we feel that nothing would induce us to hamper the Government in any effort they may make to retrace their steps, even though, alas! they cannot undo the mischief they have caused.

But, Sir, we may not be wholly silent—we must utter and enforce the simple truth that this last terrible outrage is but one of a number of premeditated acts of heartless violence—that it is but the latest of a series of outrages—that it is only to us the most appalling product of a system and a policy pursued with relentless zeal by Mr. Gladstone. It is true, and we must avow it, that in 1867, in 1868, in 1871, in 1880, in 1881 (to take but a few marked periods), Mr. Gladstone was plainly warned both in and out of Parliament, that his speeches, his system of legislation, the temper with which he approached, and the mode with which he dealt with questions affecting Ireland, must unfailingly lead to discontent, must excite unjustifiable hopes, and must tend to the encouragement of an organised opposition to law and order, and even to civil war.

With an iteration which would have been wearisome had it not been purely patriotic, have these warnings, these commonplaces of experience and history, been forced on Mr. Gladstone's notice. *Hansard* is full of them—speeches of public men teem with them. He has been told again and again what must be the consequences of his wild utterances as to the Clerkenwell outrage and the Manchester murder, of his "chapel-bell" simile, of his Midlothian speeches, and yet he has not hesitated. Deaf to all remonstrance he has continued his headlong, self-willed career, and against him above all others must the nation charge the murdered and ruined landlords, the murdered ministers of the law, whether bailiffs or secretaries, the miseries inflicted on defenceless women and the desolated homes; on him must lie the awful responsibility of practically inviting the people of Ireland—and not of Ireland alone—to enter on a course of lawlessness which can but end in misery without redemption, and civil war without mitigation.

Determined in 1867 to defeat his rival, Mr. Gladstone began a course of conduct from which he has never swerved, warned often, and at intervals down to the last election—warned then most solemnly by Lord Beaconsfield, and again in the House after the election he continued to pander to evil desires and impious greed—he still took counsel of prejudice and passion, he still dallied with lawlessness and refused to check the ever increasing spirit of rebellion. And now what have we? Peace, prosperity, and progress have suffered a fatal check—confidence has received its death-blow. Irrespective of party we must urge the truth, that with violence, disorder, and disobedience to law, no Government must ever parley for a moment, must not treat for an instant, must not dally for an hour. Oppression comes not of law duly administered, whereas tyranny is the offspring of treason. Firmness in upholding is kinder than sternness in repressing. The very existence of the commonwealth is the question of the hour—the sanctions of society are in danger, the life of freedom itself is at stake. Let all see to it.

Temple, May 9. R. BRUCE RUSSELL.

SCHOOL BOARD DOMICILIARY VISITS.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Will you permit me through your columns to inquire whether, in such parts of London as Grosvenor-square, Park-lane, &c., School Board emissaries call periodically to demand of the servants the number of children in each house, their names, exact age, what school they attend, or who instructs them at home, and for how many hours *per diem*? If such be not the case, I fail to see why well-known gentlemen and professional men should be subjected to this annoyance in other neighbourhoods. Perhaps some member of the Board will kindly inform us what are the instructions given to visitors when they are sent to "schedule" a district, and whether these instructions are the same for all parts of the metropolis. My impression was, until I came to reside in the East-end, that the Board took it for granted, in the case of educated gentlemen, that they would see that their children received instruction in the three R's, and would not send them to rate-supported schools.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
M.A. Oxon.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Our correspondent, the Rev. J. E. Rudd, of Covenham St. Mary, writes:—

June, if sunny,
Brings harvest early.
C'est le mois de Juin
Qui fait le foin.

The ensuing month of June will be characterised by warm weather, varied at intervals by copious rains. The aspect is far more promising than was that for May.

La pluie pendant le mois de Juin
Donne belle avoine et chétif foin.

The critical days are the 8th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd.

Messrs. R. E. Crompton and J. E. H. Gordon, members of the Society of Telegraph Engineers, in a joint letter to the *Times*, say:—"Various conflicting statements have from time to time been put forward as to electric light and fire risk. On the one hand, it has been said that the use of electric light guarantees absolute safety from fire; and, on the other hand, the fact that no fewer than six fires occurred in the recent Paris Exhibition has caused certain fire offices to actually charge an increased premium when electric light is substituted for gas. We, in common, we think, with other electric light engineers, believe that electric light is absolutely safe if certain definite and well-understood rules are observed in arranging the installations; but that, like every other kind of power, whether steam, gas, water, or animal, it will be a fruitful source of danger if the arrangements are intrusted to ignorant or unskilful hands. When two wires become accidentally connected they sometimes are heated to redness by currents which pass through the wires only instead of through lamps. It appears to us that the subject is one of great importance, as on the one hand, if the installations are made unskilfully, fires will occur, while, on the other, if through blunders in early installations enough fires are caused to alarm the insurance offices, electric-light enterprise will be seriously hampered by the heavy premiums which will be charged. The Phœnix, one of the oldest and largest of our fire insurance offices, have investigated the matter, and as a result have received an admirable report from their engineer, Mr. Musgrave Heaphy, C.E. The report concludes as follows:—'And now with reference to the question as to whether the electric light, taken as a whole, is safer or more hazardous than gas, I am of opinion—so far as conclusions can be drawn from the present knowledge of

the subject—that where systematic and proper precautions are taken there is less danger from electric lighting than from gas; but that, if carelessly or ignorantly arranged, or improperly worked, then serious fires may be apprehended.'"

Many *connoisseurs*, after years of collecting, appear to be at times rather sceptical of the term unique, particularly where prints are concerned. This scepticism is fully justified by a discovery just made by Mr. Reid. It will be remembered that last June the Museum authorities contended at Christie's for a supposed unique etching by A. Van Dyck (Lot 2,666 at the sale of Charles S. Bale's collection), with the result that Baron Edmund de Rothschild's agent carried off the prize for £450. In looking through a private collection a few days ago, Mr. Reid came upon a beautiful series of Van Dyck etchings, in a remarkably fine state and condition, and among them, to his surprise, an impression of the so-called unique etching, not only in perfect preservation, but prepared by the painter himself for the engraver to work from to the full size of the proposed plate, and underneath the name, *D. Joannes van den Wauwer Eques*, probably in the painter's own hand; but this last point must remain for further investigation.

Some interesting discoveries have recently been made within the precincts of Pontefract Castle. The site of the chapel has long been known. From this place has been removed the accumulation of rubbish with which it has been encumbered since the fortress was dismantled in the seventeenth century, and in it have been discovered the graves of those who died during the siege. Seven graves were come upon less than a foot beneath the surface. The coffins had been surrounded with quick lime, and over this was deposited about six inches of unburned coal. There cannot be any doubt that this room had been used as a chapel in post-Reformation times, but it was evidently not the original one, for adjoining it the excavators have come upon the basement courses of a chapel with an apsidal end. At present it is but partially cleared from rubbish.

Mr. A. C. Ewald sends to the *Athenæum* the following curious and interesting letter, written by Lord Beaconsfield to Mr. Thomas Evans, who was a fellow-clerk of Mr. Disraeli's during the brief period when he was articled to Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Co., at 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry:—

"*Union Hotel, Cockspur-street, London,*
"*May* 9, 1830.

"My dear Evans,—We have been too long silent. It has been my fault, but if you could form the slightest idea of the severe visitation under which I have been long and am still suffering, I am confident you would not only accept my excuses but sympathise with their cause. For the last three years—I will not talk of enjoyment—life has not afforded me a moment's ease; and after having lived in perfect solitude for nearly eighteen months, I am about to be shipped off for the last resource of a warmer climate.

"To leave England at all, particularly in the state in which I am, is to me most distressing; to leave it without finally arranging my distracted affairs costs me a pang which is indeed bitter. But I can assure you that at this moment when so many harrowing interests solicit the attention of my weakened mind, there is no subject on which I oftener think than our past relations, and no person who more constantly occurs to me than yourself.

"I assure you, dear Evans, that it would be very difficult to find one who is really more interested in the welfare of another than I am in yours, and although you may perhaps doubt the sincerity of this declaration, I nevertheless make it. It would be a great consolation for me if before my departure I could hear from yourself that you were prospering in the world—a great satisfaction if you would communicate to me with the candour which I wish to be the characteristic of our letters.

"Although I have not been fortunate enough in finally arranging my affairs, I flatter myself I have succeeded in making some temporary dispositions. Nothing of importance has been done with M., but he is inclined to wait till my return if possible, and, if he cannot, to be silent. I feel less for him than for others, because I now see too well what was the cause of all our errors, and curse the hour he practised, as he thought, so cunningly upon our inexperienced youth. But this only to yourself, for he is, after all, an object of pity, and I would to God that I could do something for him more than I am bound to do.

"To yourself—who most unintentionally on my part have suffered from my madness—it is for you I feel indeed keenly—you whose generous and manly soul I have ever honoured and, credit me, have ever done justice to. All I can say is that the first step I take when the power is mine shall be in your favour; and that *sooner or later the power will be mine*, and that some day or other we may look back to these early adventures rather as matter of philosophical speculation than individual sorrow, I confidently believe.

"For there is something within me which, in spite of all the dicta of the faculty, and in the face of the prostrate state in which I lie, *whispers to me I shall yet weather this fearful storm, and that a more prosperous career may yet open to me.*

"My father has quitted London, and now resides at Bradenham House, near Wycombe, Bucks, a place where I hope some day to see you, though at present I am only the inmate of an unsocial hotel, and preparing for my embarkation in the course of this current month. Anything addressed to me at the Union will reach one who will always consider himself "Your sincere friend,

"B. D."

The "M," here referred to was a stockbroker who appears to have encouraged Mr. Disraeli and Tom Evans in certain unsuccessful speculations. In another letter written when the future Premier was a candidate for Wycombe, in 1832, he says:—"My position most critical, but promising. If I gain my election I think I have doubled the Cape of my destiny."

STAINED GLASS. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

THE DRAWING-ROOMS.

The Queen held a Drawing-room at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday afternoon. The Prince of Wales, attended by Lord Hamilton, the Honourable A. T. Fitzmaurice, and Colonel Teesdale, V.C., and escorted by a detachment of the household cavalry, arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House. The Grand Duke of Hesse, accompanied by Princess Victoria of Hesse, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Frederick William of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge were also present at the Drawing-room. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the other members of the Royal Family, entered the Throne Room at ten minutes past three o'clock. The Queen wore a dress and train of black brocht silk trimmed with embroidery and chenille fringe, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a coronet of pearls and diamonds. She also wore four rows of large pearls, pearl and diamond brooches and earrings, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, Marie Louise of Spain, St. Isabelle of Portugal, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a dress and train of very pale yellow satin brocade, the front of the skirt covered with Honiton lace, the dress and train trimmed with pearl embroidery, and fastened up with red poppies, with gold centre. Headdress—a tiara of turquoise and diamonds, veil, and feathers. Ornaments—turquoises and diamonds. Orders—the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order, the Prussian Order for the Care of the Sick and Wounded, the Order of Louise of Prussia, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Princess Beatrice wore a train and bodice of mother-of-pearl moire antique, bordered with the same over a petticoat of soft green satin de Lyon, trimmed with lace, leaves, and fern. Headdress—feathers, veil, and coronet of uncut rubies and diamonds. Ornaments—rubies and diamonds. Orders—ribbon and star of St. Catherine of Russia, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Isabelle of Portugal, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

There were many dresses quite removed from the conventional type; for example, a train of white silk, having a black brocade of birds, yellow and black stuffed birds set at each corner, and the same birds scattered all over the front. The embroideries and the richness of the materials were specially notable. Lady Burdett-Coutts had a petticoat of a slate-coloured silk and a train of chiné. Chinés were much patronised. One of these had a bodice cut in tabs all round, bordered with red silk ruching, and the train came from beneath it. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck had a train of very rich old brocade, shot with gold, over two shades of ecrasé silk. She presented her daughter, who wore a charming white costume of elegant simplicity, and her daughter-in-law, who appeared in a magnificent train of gold brocade and many fine jewels. The Countess of Crawford wore a pale grey satin petticoat and dark grey moire train and bodice, trimmed with tulle and lace, lace and silver leaves relieving the sombreness of the petticoat. The Hon. Mrs. Bampfylde had a white moire petticoat, with a very exquisite pearl embroidered front, the satin train being trimmed with a lace shawl, worn by Marie Antoinette; the bodice was moire, with a pearl stomacher and fine old lace. Lady Ommanney, petticoat of cream satin, trimmed with velvet scarves and Spanish lace; train of bronze velvet; ornaments, carbuncles. Her daughter, whom she presented, wore a cream moire train and petticoat, trimmed with pearls and cluster of roses and maidenhair fern. Miss Blanch Jenkins a dress of the new poult de soie, of English manufacture, trimmed with tulle and May blossoms. Miss Tindal petticoat of mauve satin, train of rich brocade to match, all trimmed with embroidery and natural mixed roses. Miss O'Reilly Hoey, petticoat of silver-grey satin trimmed with Honton lace; train of black brocade lined with satin, bodice of black brocade; ornaments, turquoise. The Countess of Dunraven wore a train of white satin lined with pale primrose, petticoat of striped moire and gold tinsel trimmed with Brussels lace, satin paniers and bows. Mrs. William Penn, train of fraise satin lined with poult de soie and trimmed with Mechlin and cream satin, the petticoat displaying the same embroidery and lace; mixed roses were the flowers used. Stay bodice trimmed with lace; ornaments, diamonds. The Hon. Mrs. John Scott Napier, white striped moire train lined with maize trimmed with Brussels lace; white satin petticoat trimmed with pearl and gold embroidery; flowers, roses; ornaments, diamonds. Mrs. Herbert Brooks, white satin petticoat trimmed with gold and silver; passementerie train of gold and white stripe trimmed with Brussels lace and lined with old gold; ornaments, diamonds. Mrs. Aldridge, skirt, bodice, and train of red satin trimmed with black Spanish lace lined with spotted gauze; velvet bows, lined with different shades of red satin. Mrs. Paget, white satin skirt, trimmed with Brussels lace; brocaded train, lined with satin trimmed with tulle. Mrs. Charles G. Newton, white satin skirt, trimmed with tulle and silver; train of silver and white brocade, mixed flowers on skirt, and old Venetian point on the train; the bodice was of the same brocade, trimmed with tulle and flowers; ornaments, diamonds. The Marchioness of Headford wore one of the new white brocaded moires and a veil of gold spangled tulle. This spangled tulle and pearl-headed tulle is the newest style of lappets; while some ladies wore lace, pinned so close to the head that there were no pendant ends; this will doubtless come within the notice of the Lord Chamberlain. There was a preponderance of cream worn. Many cream trains were lined with a colour, notably Lady Wilson's, wife of the present possessor of Hughenden, whose deep cream brocade was lined with rich green satin—a most happy contrast.

Lady MacCormac, train of antique brocade, relieved with gold thread, and bordered with black velvet, on which were placed bouquets of roses, carnations, &c.; corsage skirt of gold satin, arranged with brocade and flower; feathers; ornaments, diamonds. Lady Decies, train of mousse Lyons velvet, lined and trimmed with satin the same shade; old Honiton lace and clusters of roses were added; corsage and skirt of rich eau de Nil brocade, trimmed Honiton lace and roses; veil and feathers; diamond ornaments. Lady M'Kenna, the train from the shoulders and cut square, was in brown velvet, lined with maize poult de soie, and bordered with ruche of lace, and long garlands of maize roses across the bottom; the bodice and corsage maize poult de soie, and trimmed with a tablier of shaded beads; feathers; ornaments, diamonds. Lady Lefroy, train in rich black Lyons velvet lined satin, trimmed at the corner with trail, and bouquet of shaded tea roses; petticoat and corsage in rich brocade, shot gold, trails of flower and Ghantilly lace. Miss Fefroy, train and corsage *en princesse*, in "ciel d'Italie" brocade, trimmed flutings of chenille spot tulle; petticoat of chenile spot tulle, with bouquets and trails of Gloire de Dijon roses. Lady Georgina Legge, court dress in satin merveilleux, in two shades of grey, open at the sides, trimmed with steel embroidery; underskirt of white poult de soie, trimmed with lace and tea roses; train in dark grey satin, attached to left shoulder, and looped with bows of ribbon and tea roses; ornaments, pearls and ancient silver; plumes and veil. Lady Frances Legge, court dress in satin merveilleux, moss green, trimmed with green shaded embroidery; court train in same coloured satin, lined with pale coral satin, looped with bouquets of "pavots d'or," and attached to left shoulder; ornaments, pearls and coral; plumes and veil. Lady Manisty, train of rich myrtle-green velvet, lined satin, trimmed with a border of Brussels point lace and bouquets of crimson and pink roses; skirt of reseda satin merveilleux, trimmed point lace and flowers; coiffure, ostrich feathers, tulle veil, and flowers; ornaments, diamonds. Miss Manisty, train and corsage of rich eau de Nil satin merveilleux, elegantly trimmed with green tulle and guirlands of daisies; petticoat of satin merveilleux, with volants of green tulle, studded with bouquets of daisies; headdress, tulle veil, feathers, and flowers; ornaments, pearls. Lady Powerscourt, dress in blue satin, trimmed with mother-o'-pearl embroidery, and looped with grey pavots in various shades; train in stamped Pompadour velvet, lined with grey satin and attached to the shoulder; ornaments, diamonds, plumes. Lady Winnington, dress palest blue brocade satin, Louis XVI. period, caught up with roses; train of moss-green velvet, profusely trimmed with Brussels lace, and lined with lemon-coloured satin; diamond tiara and rivière and other diamond ornaments; in her hand a bouquet of Gloire de Dijon roses. Her sister, Miss Violet Spencer Churchill, a *débutante*, white tulle and train of rich white corded silk, trimmed with large white narcissus and maidenhair fern; white bouquet. Their mother, Lady Alfred Churchill, was in mourning, train of rich brocade, lined with Sicilienne, trimmed with black Spanish lace, feathers, and jet; petticoat in front covered with jet fringe; jet ornaments and black chenille veil. The Hon. Caroline Beresford train of white brocade from the shoulders, and lined with pink satin; bouquet of pink roses and clouds of tulle; veil and feathers, pearls and ornaments. The Hon. Mrs. Burges, train of very rich violet velvet, trimmed with broad old lace and wide sashes of merveilleux; corsage and petticoat of grey brocade, trimmed with the same lace as train; plumes and veil. Miss Burges, train of pale primrose satin, trimmed with tulle and long trails of Virginia creeper; corsage of primrose satin over a soft tulle petticoat, with fringes of the same leaves; plumes and veil. The Hon. Mrs. Richard Hare, train of pink brocht from the waist, enriched with large clusters of roses and shaded foliage skirt, and corsage of satin and lace; feathers; ornaments, diamonds. The Hon. Mrs. Hugh Hare train of brocade from the shoulder, lined with satin, and trimmed with clusters of yellow roses and tulle; the corsage and skirt in crème velour Indienne; the petticoat in front fringed with pearls; feathers, diamonds, and pearls. The Hon. Mrs. Arthur Hubbard, train of crème moire from shoulder, lined with satin, and trimmed with a graduated ruche of silk; clusters of white lilac and roses were placed at intervals; skirt in pelisses of tulle, trimmed with old point; veil and feathers, diamonds and pearls. Mdme. Gastone Auoul, train of cream brocht, lined with coral, with corsage of the same; petticoat of lace and merveilleux, the whole finished with shaded coral azaleas; plumes and veil. Mdlle. Auoul, train of white Sicilienne, with corsage of the same; petticoat of soft tulle, finished with garnitures of wild roses; plumes and veil. Mrs. H. M. Cannon, rich black Lyons velvet, train lined rich Indian sky satin, with handsome satin ruche; petticoat in black duchesse satin, arranged with a silver-embroidered Indian scarf of same shade as lining of petticoat, with silver ball fringe; corsage in velvet, trimmed Honiton lace. Mrs. Herbert Cross, dress of black and pale yellow, the train and bodice satin duchesse lined with pale canary satin, and covered with Brussels lace and showers of laburnum; petticoat of satin trimmed same lace as train, and fringes of laburnum; the bodice trimmed with lace agraffed with diamonds; diamonds worn in the hair.

Mrs. Henry Roberts' court toilet was quite a *chef d'œuvre*, the arrangement being most perfect; the train of the richest white brocade, the design being large poppies fell, from the shoulder, cut square, and beautifully trimmed with tulle and clusters and trails of white lilium auratum, with silver centres; the skirt in white satin was entirely embroidered in pearls, the design being most beautiful, and almost entirely composed of pear-shaped pearls in different sizes; feather, veil, diamonds. Lady Decies, a train of mauve Lyons velvet, lined and trimmed with satin the same shade; old Honiton lace served to enhance its beauty; and the corsage and skirt were of rich eau de Nil brocade, trimmed Honiton lace and roses; veil and feathers, diamond ornaments. The simplicity and beauty of the toilet worn by the Hon. Caroline Beresford was not surpassed; the train of white brocade fell from the shoulders, and was lined with pink satin, which threw a lovely shade through the brocade; bouquet of soft pink roses and clouds of tulle completed a most finished toilet; veil and feathers, pearl ornaments. Lady Ramsay, dress and corsage of rich vieil-or satin, trimmed with pelisse of the same, and wide Bruxelles point; train of black satin duchesse, embroidered with white narcissus and shaded leaves; white feathers, Bruxelles point de gaze lappets; ornaments diamonds, bouquet of Marshal Niel roses, orchids, azaleas, and lilies of the valley. The Lady Constance Combe, very handsome train of white brocaded satin, lined white satin, duchesse trimmed, ruchings white satin duchesse, and blush roses petticoat of satin duchesse, trimmed lovely old rose point and blush roses; ornaments, diamonds.

Many ladies had obtained the Queen's permission to wear high bodices, on the strength of a doctor's certificate. Among them Lady Brassey, who had a magnificent toilet of white satin, silk, trimmed with lace. Several of the Duchess of Albany's bridesmaids were present, and wore the dresses they had for the wedding, with their festoons of violets and primroses; and the Hon. Mrs. Richard Moreton was presented, on her appointment as Lady of the Bedchamber to the bride. Mrs. Cunliffe Brooks wore a charming combination of emerald green.

Her Majesty also held a Drawing Room on Thursday. She wore a train and bodice of black brocaded moire antique, trimmed with jet embroidery, and a black silk skirt draped with black gauze and trimmed with jet. Headdress, white tulle veil, surmounted by a diadem of diamonds and emeralds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of emeralds and diamonds; the Riband and Star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, Marie Louise of Spain, St. Isabella of Portugal, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of pale blue satin, embroidered in silver, with draperies of finest Brussels lace, looped up with a fan of spring flowers and roses; train of pale blue satin, embroidered in silver; corsage to correspond; headdress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Danish Family Order, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice wore a dress of pale lilac satin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and branches of lilac and blush roses; train of brochó satin the same colour, bordered with Valenciennes lace; headdress, feathers, veil, and diamond stars; ornaments, pearls, diamonds, and emeralds. Orders—Riband and Star of St. Catherine of Russia, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

Convocation.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

UPPER HOUSE.—TUESDAY.

The Upper House met at the Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were present the Bishops of London, Winchester, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lincoln, St. Asaph, Ely, Exeter, Truro, Lichfield, Rochester, Chichester, Oxford, Bath and Wells, St. Albans, Bangor, and Llandaff.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN

The PRESIDENT: I propose that a humble address be sent to Her Majesty on the subject of that attempt on her life which has caused so strong a feeling throughout the civilised world. Your Lordships, of course, know that the reason for our not having addressed Her Majesty on the subject before was the fact that at the time of the outrage we were not in session; and, although it appears late now, it is the first opportunity we have had of expressing our feelings to Her Majesty on this subject. We shall, therefore, with your Lordships' consent, send down to the Lower House for their approval an address to Her Majesty. The following is the address:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MADAM—

We, your faithful subjects, the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, desire to approach your Majesty with the expression of our loyalty and affection.

We rejoice that God has vouchsafed to preserve your person in health and safety.

Our Convocation was not in session when an attempt against your Majesty's life called forth an expression of horror from all your Majesty's subjects.

We desire now, as our first act on our reassembling, to testify how fully we share in the feelings which pervaded the civilised world when this attempt upon your Majesty's life became known.

In the midst of public and private trials God has been pleased to send your Majesty many blessings, and not least amongst them is the affection and reverence enjoyed by your Majesty in family life.

The marriage of your Majesty's youngest son with an amiable Princess worthy of her husband has been a matter of rejoicing to all your Majesty's subjects.

It is the earnest prayer of all the members of our Convocation that your Majesty may be shielded from all dangers, and enjoy every blessing, both temporal and spiritual.

The Bishop of LONDON: I beg to second that. It is one of the disadvantages, no doubt, of the infrequency of our sittings that events pass in the intervals, and succeed each other at the present day with such rapidity that it seems almost an anachronism when we turn back to what has occurred in some cases months before. However, it is very easy to recall the feelings that existed at the time the news was received of the attempt on Her Majesty's life; how universal was the feeling of horror that was felt at the attack upon her, of thankfulness at her escape, and then of admiration at the calm courage displayed by Her Majesty, and by her Royal daughter; and finally it was with a great feeling of relief that it was ascertained that the attempt arose from no personal or political feelings, but simply from the malice of a foolish and insane man. I am sure we all can thank God that the attempts on Her Majesty have not arisen from any disaffection or from any political motive whatever. The lapse of time has obliged us to couple with the subject of Her Majesty's merciful escape our congratulations at an event which must have added greatly to her happiness. I am sure that all who had the privilege of being present at the Royal wedding came away with the conviction that it was a union that promised every happiness both to the wedded couple and to those connected with them. There was a glow of happiness throughout the whole scene, and it was quite clear that the Royal lady who has been introduced into the Royal Family of England had already won the esteem and affection of all the members of that family, and I have no doubt she will be received, not by the

Royal Family alone, but by the whole of England, as the adopted daughter of that noble family of Her Majesty, whom we all reverence and greatly love. I have great pleasure in seconding the address. The motion was agreed to.

THE PLURALITIES ACT.

The Bishop of EXETER said he had introduced a Bill into Parliament, framed upon the report of the committee on the Pluralities Act. The subject had been before their Lordships at their last sittings, and if the Lower House concurred in their Lordships' amendments they could be introduced in committee, and if not they could be left out.

THE CASE OF THE REV. S. F. GREEN.

The Prolocutor of the Lower House having been summoned with his Assessors, the PRESIDENT said that at the last group of sessions a *gravamen* was presented from the Lower House on the imprisonment of Mr. Green, which the Upper House agreed to with a rider. That rider was to the effect that the House sympathised in the general feeling of pain and disapproval with which the continued imprisonment of Mr. Green was regarded; that the House was of opinion that the promoters of the suit against Mr. Green had taken a step which was in excess of the requirements of the case, and had proved injurious to the peace and welfare of the Church; also that this House, having regard to the serious legal and constitutional difficulties in the case, regrets to find that it is precluded from approaching the Crown with a petition for Mr. Green's release. That was the answer given at that time, and they felt that it was as far as they could go on the subject. But they were not forgetful of the fact that in the *gravamen* which was sent to them it was suggested that if the particular course proposed could not be adopted they should consider what other steps could be taken in order to effect the release of Mr. Green. They had given the matter their very serious consideration, and the information that they had been able to obtain had shown that there did not reside in Her Majesty the right of pardoning a person who was committed, not as a punishment, but to prevent him from further resisting the order of the Court. They were, therefore, powerless to act in the particular manner which was suggested by the *gravamen* from the Lower House. They had then taken into consideration whether a strong expression of opinion on their part, such as was contained in the resolution of the Upper House, might lead to the release of Mr. Green by an application to the Court from the prosecutors, who alone, according to the existing law, had any right to intervene in order to bring the imprisonment to a close. Their feeling, of course, was—what he believed to be the feeling of the whole community as well as the members of the house—that as Mr. Green had been in prison for a time extending beyond a year, his imprisonment was doing more harm than good, and was setting an example of severity in what was not intended as a punishment, but had become a severe punishment without any sufficient ground. Accordingly—with the assistance of his right rev. brother the Archbishop of York, who was ready to co-operate in this matter, and had brought the whole question before his Convocation—they had drawn up a scheme by which they thought, with the least possible change in the law, this one object of the release of such prisoners might be effected. They were all aware that a certain Act of Parliament—the 3rd and 4th Vict., chap. 93, commonly called Thorogood's Act, which had received at the time the approbation of Parliament and of Her Majesty—enabled a person who had been committed by a writ *de contumace capiendo* to be released by the Judge, but not without the consent of the prosecutors. They had thought that they might suggest the substitution of the Archbishop of the Province for the prosecutor in certain cases. The Archbishop of the Province, having evidence that evil is resulting from the state of things which exists, may intervene without the prosecutor's consent, and the release be thus brought about. Accordingly, a very short statement, containing two clauses, will be submitted to Parliament, as follows:—

Whereas it is expedient to make further provision for the release of persons committed to prison under the writ *de contumaces capiendo*; and whereas by the Act 3 and 4 Vict., c. 93, it is provided that the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, or the Judge of any Ecclesiastical Court wherein the proceedings may have arisen, in consequence of which any person may have been committed for contumacy, may make an order, with the consent of the other party or parties to the suit, for the release from custody of any person imprisoned for contumacy; and whereas it is desirable to prevent the prolonged imprisonment of any person for disobedience to an order of Court in an ecclesiastical cause, be it enacted—

1. That where the Archbishop of the province in which the suit has arisen is of opinion that, in any case of imprisonment for contumacy, scandal exists in consequence of the said imprisonment, it shall be lawful for him, if he think fit, to send a representation to that effect to the Lords of the Privy Council or to the Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court in which the proceedings have arisen, to the effect that scandal does or will exist; and that in that case the Lords of the Privy Council or the said Judge may, if he or they think fit, issue an order to the Sheriff or other officer to release the prisoner from custody, notwithstanding that the other party or parties to the suit may not have signified his or their consent: provided that such release of any prisoner shall not affect any order as to costs in the said suit, nor any proceedings which may be taken in any Court in the event of any subsequent contempt or contumacy.

2. This Act shall be in force until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

They would observe that this clause was limited in its duration until the 1st day of August, 1885. They would be aware that in dealing with this subject there was considerable difficulty at the present time, in consequence of the fact that a Royal Commission is at present sitting on the whole subject of Ecclesiastical Courts. It never would do to appear to interfere with the decisions of that Commission, or to dictate to them what decisions they are to arrive at, and it is, therefore, better that the hands of the Commission should be left perfectly untied when a sufficient time had elapsed for them to propose measures and endeavour to pass them into law. On that account they limited the measure to the 1st August, 1885, by which time such legislation would probably have been effected.

The Bishop of LINCOLN asked if he was right in supposing that this action was in consequence of the very largely-signed petition which he had presented at last Convocation in the following terms—"that it was well worth considering whether any and what steps could be taken on their Lordships' part to bring about the release of Mr. S. F. Green from prison." He believed he was right in representing that this step was in some degree owing to the petition which came before them.

The PRESIDENT said: Yes, it was the case. He might mention that the Bill had been drawn up after very careful consideration on the part of the whole Episcopate. He did not mean to say that they were perfectly unanimous on the subject. In the discussions which took place some proposals were made which went further, and some which did not go so far, but that was the result, and he did not think there was in it any chance of wandering off into a wider field of discussion.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Bishop of ELY moved the following resolution:

That this House acknowledges with thankfulness the care bestowed by the committee of the Lower House on the question of the relations of Church and State, and also bestowed by the Lower House in its debates on that subject; and that having received the resolutions adopted by the Lower House, this House requests his Grace the President to communicate those resolutions to the Royal Commissioners now sitting, and to invite their consideration to them.

The Bishop of LINCOLN seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT called the attention of the House to the Bills at present before Parliament:—The Augmentation of Benefices Bill, which had originated in the House of Peers; the Burial Fees Bill; Cemeteries Bill (Mr. Richard); Church of England Sale of Patronage (Mr. Leatham); and Churchwardens Admission (Mr. Monk). With regard to the Burial Fees Bill, his Grace stated that he had been applied to by Colonel Alexander Gordon, who was the mover in the matter, for the purpose of procuring evidence to be given before the Commission.

The Bishop of OXFORD remarked that if it were really desirable that they should consider Mr. Monk's Bill, it should be taken clause by clause. If it were well that the Upper House should give an opinion on it, they ought to go fairly into the matter.

The Bishop of LONDON observed that the understanding used to be that the Upper House declined to consider in Convocation that which they assumed the House would be called upon to consider in Parliament.

The Bishop of OXFORD did not mean to suggest that an opinion on the whole Bill should necessarily follow an examination of the clauses.

LOWER HOUSE.—TUESDAY.

The members assembled in the College Hall, Westminster Abbey. The Prolocutor (Lord Alwyne Compton) took the chair at eleven o'clock.

THE MURDER OF LORD F. CAVENDISH AND MR. BURKE.

The PROLOCUTOR said: Before asking for notices of motion, I feel that we can hardly begin our business without expressing on the part of this House how much we share in the feeling which is experienced throughout the country with respect to the frightful act by which our country has been disgraced. The blood of our brethren calls from the ground. It is not the first time that in the sister island blood has been shed, but this is brought very near to us all; we see clearly now it is not a case of private spite or of private vengeance, but of political animosity. This is not a case in which we can discuss politics, but I think we cannot open our meeting without expressing our horror at the crime which has been committed, and our great sympathy with those who are suffering from it as well as with the Government and all political parties, in their desire to do what is right in this most painful and trying state of things.

Canon WILKINSON moved that the following *gravamen* should be made an *articulus cleri*:—

"That the present condition of one portion of her Majesty's dominions is such as to cause grave anxiety; that it is according to the mind of God, as revealed in Holy Scriptures, that nations in their time of need do set apart a day of national humiliation, intercession, and thanksgiving; that recent horrible murders have so affected the whole kingdom as to prepare it for the observance of such a day. *Reformandum*—That their lordships of the Upper House be respectfully requested to consider the propriety of (1) to endeavour to obtain the setting apart of a day for national intercession; or failing that (2) to appoint by their own authority a day on which as many people as possible may unite in humble supplication to Almighty God.

Canon Wilkinson proceeded:—I think I shall be acting more respectfully to the House if I say little or nothing in commending this *gravamen* to its consideration. All of us feel the importance of the times, and we all recognise the responsibility which rests on us, as those ordained by Almighty God as his priests, to bring before our fathers in God—who will be glad, I am sure, to receive any suggestions from us—the obvious responsibility of the Church in guiding this great nation aright. (Cheers.) It is according to the mind of God as revealed in Holy Scriptures that nations in times of need should set apart days of intercession. In the days of Samuel the people ceased not to cry unto the Lord, and Ebenezer, the stone of health, was raised. In the time of Ezra a fast was proclaimed, and Asa gathered all Judea, and Benjamin sought the Lord, and the Lord gave them rest. I need not refer to the days of Joel and Jeremiah, or the times when the early Church met for prayer and humiliation. Surely, if ever there was a time when the special gifts of the Holy Spirit—the gifts of wisdom, understanding, gentleness, meekness, courage, firmness, love, and charity—were needed, it is the present. There never was such a time in the history of this great country, and I believe that the mind of our fellow-countrymen is such that they are prepared to respond to the appointment of such a day. (Cheers.) And clearly it is the duty of this House to lay the subject before our fathers in God, and they can advise the Church whether the prayers should be offered individually or whether a day should be appointed. I will only add that but a year or two ago a single individual layman almost unknown brought forward the necessity of a day of intercession, and the Archbishops and Bishops signed a request calling on the people to join in observing that day. I am sure the House feels with me that we only desire what is best for the glory of God and the welfare of the country, and I believe this opportunity may lift up England nearer to God than she has been for many a year. It is the property of our God to bring good out of evil, and often the deadly assaults of Satan may, by the grace of God, result in prosperity for the country that has accepted his chastisement. (Hear, hear.) I beg leave to move my *gravamen* as an *articulus cleri*.

Canon HIND HOWELL seconded the motion.

Archdeacon ALLEN said that many years ago he had been told in Ireland they were ruining the country by separating the schools from religion. He strongly felt that since the year 1870 England had made a fatal error in striking out all reference to the Holy Scriptures in our elementary schools, and much earlier the same great error was made in Ireland. They were now reaping the unhappy effects of that error.

The *articulus cleri* was then adopted.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Canon WILKINSON presented the following *gravamen et reformandum*:—

"That the minds of many of the clergy are much perplexed as to their duty with regard to a society of Christian people, commonly called the Salvation Army. This society contains 301 branches, 645 officers, and holds 5,000 services per week, and it also provides every Sunday sitting accommodation for 260,000 people. In view of the differences which exist, this society, by its authorised representatives, has expressed its desire for the sympathy of the Church, and its readiness to be instructed by our bishops. But many of the clergy, while desiring to co-operate with this society and to use it as an instrument in teaching the masses, who as yet are untouched by Christian influences, are afraid lest by such co-operation they should encourage false doctrines and unsettle the minds of many.

Reformandum:—

That their lordships of the Upper House be requested to take such steps as they may deem desirable to ascertain the basis of the society, and to advise the clergy as to their duty in regard to it."

It was agreed that this *gravamen* should be discussed on Wednesday.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES.

On the motion of Prebendary PHILLOTT, the Committee on occasional services were requested to arrange a service for children.

REFORM OF CONVOCATION.

Archdeacon HESSEY presented two lengthy *gravamina* on the subject of the reform of Convocation.

THE REV. S. F. GREEN.

Canon GREGORY moved that a draft Bill be adopted by the House, and that their Lordships the Bishops be requested to introduce it into Parliament. [The draft of the Bill will be found in the report of the Upper House.] The Canon said it was a disgrace that Mr. Green should be kept in prison for over twelve months, and they really ought to do something to secure his release.

Archdeacon DENISON seconded the motion, which, after some discussion, was carried by a large majority.

UPPER HOUSE.—WEDNESDAY.

Their Lordships met as usual in the board-room of Queen Anne's Bounty-office, and sat for some time with closed doors.

THE HOURS OF CHURCH SERVICES.

The Bishop of LICHFIELD called attention to a resolution of the Lower House passed last February, asking the Upper House to take steps to ascertain the hours at which services were held in the various churches throughout the country, in order to show whether services were held at hours convenient to the working classes. His Lordship moved that Rural Deans throughout the country should be communicated with by the Bishops and requested to obtain the information.

The Bishop of ELY seconded the motion, which was adopted *nem. con.*

THE PROPOSED DAY OF HUMILIATION.

The Lower House attended, represented by the Prolocutor and his Assessors, and

The ARCHBISHOP informed them that their Lordships were considering the proposal to hold a day of prayer and humiliation for the state of affairs in Ireland.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. GREEN.

The PROLOCUTOR informed the Archbishop that the Lower House had accepted with thanks the proposal of the Episcopate to introduce a Bill for the amendment of the law affecting the imprisonment of clergy.

The Lower House then withdrew.

THE PLURALITIES ACT.

The Bishop of EXETER introduced an amendment to the proposals in the Bill for the above Act, and moved that the House should agreed with the amendment.

The motion was carried.

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The Bishop of TRURO asked if any steps had been taken to summon a meeting of the Board of Missions.

The Bishop of GLOUCESTER and BRISTOL said he had not received any reply from the York Convocation as to assent to the proposals on the subject.

The REGISTRAR, in reply to the Archbishop, stated that he had written as directed by the House.

It was resolved that the York Convocation should again have its attention directed to the subject.

LOWER HOUSE.—WEDNESDAY.

CHURCH TRUSTS.

On the motion of Archdeacon ATKINSON, seconded by Canon GREGORY, it was agreed that his Grace the President should be requested to appoint a committee to consider the best constitution for trust funds in country parishes.

EASTER REVIEWS.

Canon STEVENSON presented the following *gravamen et reformandum*:—

That whereas no regard seems to have been paid to the sanctity of Good Friday in the arrangements for the annual review of the national Volunteer forces on Easter Monday last, inasmuch as large bodies of troops were kept in motion throughout the whole of that sacred day, and whereas in consequence the due observance of that day was rendered impossible alike to the troops themselves and to the inhabitants of many towns and villages through which they passed.

Reformandum:—

That their Lordships of the Upper House be requested to consider what steps can be taken to prevent a repetition of this scandal.

THE ORNAMENTS RUBRIC.

The Dean of WELLS presented the following *gravamen*:—

1. That the note commonly known as the Ornaments Rubric in the Book of Common Prayer has, from the first, been diversely interpreted by expert jurists and divines, as well as by courts of law. 2. That what seems *primâ facie* the natural and obvious interpretation of the said rubric is at variance with the uniform usage of the Church of England from A.D. 1662 down to a comparatively recent period. 3. That the process of reasoning, by which the said rubric has been reconciled with the continuous usage of the Church, and with the assumed intentions of its framers, requires—(*a*) Either an exceptional stress on the word "retained," or (*b*) the reading into the rubric of documents to which it makes no explicit reference, and the authority of which is open, more or less, to doubt. 4. That the diversity of opinion and of action of which the said rubric has, during the last forty years, been the occasion has given rise to many troubles and disputes up to the point of the prosecution, suspension, and imprisonment of sundry priests, who, not otherwise coming under the category of criminous clerks, have thought themselves bound to prefer their own judgment as to the meaning of the rubric to that of the highest Court of Judicature. 5. That the continuance of the evils thus ensuing is grievous, scandalous, and discreditable. 6. That the right remedy for these evils is to be found in a new rubric, or canon having the force of a rubric, which shall be free from uncertainty and allow a reasonable latitude of variation. 7. That the principle of a distinctive vestment for the administration of Holy Communion being recognised in the 24th canon, and there being nothing in the nature of the case that should limit its use to Cathedral Churches, it is desirable that any such rubric or canon should give a permissive sanction to the use of such a vestment.

Reformandum:—

It is therefore humbly submitted to their Lordships of the Upper House of Convocation that it is desirable (*a*) That the Act of Uniformity, so far as it concerns the Ornaments Rubric, be repealed; (*b*) That the Convocations of the two Provinces of Canterbury and York should apply to the Crown for leave to frame a canon regulating the dress and ornaments of the clergy and others taking part in the public worship of the Church; (1) That the canon to be so framed should provide (*a*) that the clergy shall wear at all times of their ministrations, over their ordinary apparel or a cassock black or coloured, a white linen garment, with or without sleeves, and may wear with it a stole or scarf, black or coloured, and the hood belonging to their academical status, and where there is no such status a decent black hood, not of silk; and (2) that lay persons taking part in public worship may wear over their ordinary apparel, or over a cassock black or coloured, a white linen garment with sleeves.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Canon WILKINSON said he did not intend to move his *gravamen* on this subject as an *articulus cleri*, but he would ask members to sign it for presentation to the Upper House in the following form:—

That the minds of many of the clergy are much perplexed as to their duty with regard to a society of Christian people commonly called the Salvation Army; that, according to the statement of its authorised representatives, this society has 301 branches and 645 officers; that it holds 5,000 services every week, and provides sitting accommodation for 260,000 persons; that this Society cannot be fairly judged by the extraordinary utterances of some of its members, but by the deliberate statements of its authorised representatives; that according to the statement of one of those representatives, delivered at a large Rural Deanal Chapter in the diocese of London, its defects in doctrine have arisen from the desire to put aside every subject upon which Christian people are divided; that it greatly desires the sympathy of the Church and is prepared to be instructed by her Bishops; that many of the clergy are anxious to attach this Society to the Church, and to use its members as instruments in teaching the masses who are as yet untouched by any Christian influence, but shrink from taking so important a step without lawful authority, fearing lest by such an operation they may encourage false doctrine, and unsettle the minds of the faithful:

Reformandum—That their Lordships of the Upper House are respectfully requested to take such steps as they may deem desirable to ascertain the tenets and practices of this Society; and, after such examination, to consider how far it is possible to attach it to the Church, and generally to advise the clergy as to their duty in reference to it.

The document was very generally signed.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCES.

Archdeacon HESSEY presented the report on diocesan conferences, which stated that there could not be the slightest doubt that, so far as social and harmonising effects were concerned, diocesan conferences had already been extensively useful. And it was no less certain that in many instances, for intra-diocesan purposes, great good had been produced by them. Of course, in both respects a considerable difference was observable in different dioceses, according to the vigour with which the institution had been worked or to the length of time during which it had been established. But with all this they had been comparatively powerless and without visible results so far as the Church, considered as a whole, was concerned. And hence, while the enemies of such gatherings had noticed this scornfully, even those connected with conferences and inclined to be active in them had been tempted to say, What is the public and palpable outcome of all these debates in which we have engaged? A Central Council of Diocesan Conferences had been formed. On the whole, this Council was an instrument well adapted for the use of Convocation, and already possessed of the confidence of so many conferences that the Committee submitted to the House:—

That the best way in which "the simultaneous discussion in the various diocesan conferences and synods of subjects of general and pressing importance and concerted action in matters affecting the interests and efficiency of the Church at large may be secured" would be to employ the agency of the assembly called the Central Council of Diocesan Conferences, consisting of united delegacies of three clerical and three lay members, nominated by each of the diocesan conferences; and that the central council be requested to consider what special subjects (one or more) it would be desirable for all the conferences to unite in discussing in the course of each coming year, and to forward their recommendations to their Lordships the Bishops, the presidents of the respective conferences.

In moving that the resolutions annexed to the report be considered, he said he felt no special responsibility in bringing this matter forward, as he was making no revolutionary proposal whatever. This was the third time this matter had been brought before the House, and it was generally felt that a great deal of earnest work which was going on in the country should be recognised. By the second report the utility of these conferences was stated to be more and more recognised, and now they had the third report of the Committee before them. There were in this country twenty-eight diocesan conferences, and this house had come to the conclusion on previous occasions that it was a great pity so much time, energy, and earnestness should be consumed with so little apparent result. Last year it appeared to the House that it was a great pity that that work should not in some way be recognised. There was no doubt that diocesan conferences enabled the people better to understand the work of the Church, and in this

report it was pointed out that diocesan conferences had done a very great work. It was at the same time obvious that the work was intra-diocesan. The influence diocesan conferences had on the Church was a very serious question for the House to consider. It was a matter of thankfulness that the Lower House of Convocation had taken any notice of these conferences; but what they required, and what the Committee recommended, was simultaneous discussions. That was a great object, but how was it to be brought about? This matter was duly considered by the Committee, when they found that a certain assembly had become sufficiently developed. It was the Central Council of Diocesan Conferences, composed of three clerical and three lay members from each diocesan conference. He believed that out of twenty-eight diocesan conferences now existing, nineteen had sent representatives to the central council. The Committee were of opinion that it was very desirable to utilise such a council. He did not say that this central council was to be recognised in all its actions, but it was a body which was able to promote the object which this House had in view—namely, the simultaneous discussion of various subjects at all the conferences. He did not ask the House to recognise the council altogether, but to accept their offer to suggest a certain number of subjects for discussion at the diocesan conferences each year. It had been suggested that the Bishops should decide what subjects should be discussed, but if the united Episcopate were to meet together and decide on that point their recommendations would really be commands. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, it would be very difficult to get their Lordships together. In the central council they had an organisation ready to hand, and with a Committee to determine what subjects should be discussed at the diocesan conferences. He had been told that one objection to this council was that the diocese of London was not represented upon it. That appeared to him to be absurd, for there was no doubt that the central council was useful as it was, but it would be more useful by and by. (Cheers.) What he now proposed was that the agency of that assembly should be employed for the purpose of selecting special subjects for discussion at diocesan conferences. The suggestion he had submitted was simply a recommendation. Such a body could recommend the discussion of such Bills as the Deceased Wife's Sister and Lord Stanhope's Bill. They looked to the conferences as a means of information for Convocation, and he could not for one moment think how Convocation could be jealous of the central council.

Dr. HANNAH seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

UPPER HOUSE.—THURSDAY.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

A *gravamen* referring to this body was read praying their Lordships to take such steps as they might deem fit, to ascertain the tenets of the "Army" and the best means by which that body could be attached to the Church, and generally to advise the clergy in regard to their duty towards that religious body.

The Bishop of EXETER asked if the *gravamen* was largely signed.

The PROLOCUTOR stated that it was extensively signed.

It was then agreed that the whole subject should be discussed next morning early in the proceedings.

THE ELECTION OF PROCTORS.

A further *gravamen* was read on the subject of the roform of Convocation in respect to the manner of the election of proctors, giving arguments to show that the conclusions arrived at by the law officers were mistaken, and praying that their Lordships the members of the Upper House would take steps to bring the matter before the proper authorities.

PUPIL TEACHERS AND THE NEW CODE.

An *articulus cleri* was read, in which the Lower House respectfully represented that by the regulations of the new code pupil teachers in public schools were prohibited from being employed more than twenty-five hours per week, or five hours per day, in which the inconvenience of this was pointed out, and the Upper House was asked to take steps to add one hour per day to the hours which pupil teachers might be employed.

The Prolocutor and his assessors having withdrawn, the ARCHBISHOP intimated that the remaining proceedings of their Lordships would be private.

LOWER HOUSE, THURSDAY.

CLERICAL EDUCATION.

Archdeacon SHERRINGTON presented a *gravamen* to the effect that in several dioceses candidates for Holy Orders were insufficiently tested as to their knowledge of Latin and Greek, thereby tending to endanger the high reputation which the clergy had hitherto enjoyed for culture and proficiency in linguistic knowledge, and praying their Lordships of the Upper House to turn their attention to this important matter.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Canon NEVILLE presented the following *gravamen* and *reformandum*:—"That in statutes relating to colleges in the University of Cambridge, which said statutes are now before Parliament, the restriction of the headships of colleges to persons in Holy Orders is removed; that the removal of such restrictions is in most cases a departure from the will and intentions of the founders, and in one instance at least in direct opposition to the unanimous and expressed desire of College Commissioners; that, viewed in connection with the virtual abolition of clerical Fellowships, the proposed change will operate most unfavourably upon the religious character of colleges, inasmuch as it is more than probable that in the smaller colleges at least there may be no Fellow in Holy Orders, and consequently no recognised ministerial authority to influence the students; and further, that although the aforesaid statutes direct the appointment of a teacher in religious knowledge for members of a college *in statu pupillari* who belong to the Established Church, there is no provision that any of the persons appointing or appointed to such an office shall be in Holy Orders, or even members of the Church of England:" *Reformandum*—"That his Grace the President and their Lordships of the Upper House be respectfully requested to consider whether any, and what, steps can be taken in the matter."

This document was signed by 74 members of the Lower House.

THE NEW EDUCATION CODE.

Canon JEFFREYS presented an important *gravamen* on the new code of regulations in public elementary schools, especially relating to pupil teachers, and complaining that it interfered with school managers. In moving that his *gravamen* he made an *articulus cleri* the rev. canon said that he knew of cases in which pupil teachers were employed at night in other occupations, greatly to the disadvantage of the schools and their own health. Mr. Mundella had not the slightest idea of what was going on in that way, and some action by this House was necessary. Mr. Mundella on one occasion said there were no schools with only one pupil teacher in it, but the right hon. gentleman was at once informed that there were 2,000 or 3,000 such schools in the kingdom. The House would be only doing its duty to the Church and the nation by putting an end to this mere idea of Mr. Mundella.

Canon PUCKLE seconded the motion.

Archdeacon ALLEN suggested that it would be sufficient to draw attention to the omission of this permission. He believed that the pupil teachers were overworked, and the new regulation of Mr. Mundella ought to be coupled with a prohibition to do other work out of school hours.

Canon GREGORY said the pupil teachers had too many subjects to study, and sitting up late at night puzzled and perplexed them; their lassitude was then put down to overwork.

The *gravamen* was then adopted as an *articulus cleri*.

REFORM OF CONVOCATION.

Archdeacon HESSEY said that the two *gravamina* to be presented on Tuesday on this subject had been numerously signed.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCES.

Canon GREGORY gave notice that when the opportunity arose in the debate on this subject he should move an amendment.

The debate was then resumed on Archdeacon HESSEY'S motion.

Archdeacon DENISON moved as an amendment:—

That this House is not at this time in a position to enter upon the matter of the proposed central council, to be composed of delegates from the diocesan conference of the Province of Canterbury, inasmuch as such proposal has still to be considered by the diocesan conferences of several dioceses, and in some dioceses a diocesan conference has not yet been established; that it is most fitting on every ground that the initiative in recommending subjects for common discussion by the diocesan conferences of the Province of Canterbury in any given year be in the Archbishop and Bishops of the Upper House assembled, to consider and decide thereon."

Canon BUTLER seconded the amendment.

Archdeacon EMERY, in a speech of some length, traced the origin of the Central Council of Diocesan Conferences, and disclaimed on its behalf any inclination to dictate either to Convocation or the diocesan conferences.

Canon JEFFREYS did not see how the House could sanction the council, which he looked upon as a dangerous body.

Canon WILKINSON considered that the constitution of this central council had so many grave defects that hecould not support the resolution. It might act as a committee, and send the result of its deliberations to the Bishops collectively, so that the recommendations would eventually come to the clergy from the Bishops themselves. He was convinced that, unless England changed in a very remarkable manner, this House would become increasingly useless and also increasingly unpopular, and they must do nothing that would interfere with its influence. The effect would be most disastrous for a mixed body of clergy and laity to deal with matters which would lead it to differ with this House, and to present to the world the spectacle of disunion in the Church.

Canon LOW did not believe the central council would attempt to assume any dictatorial functions, but he could understand, in these days of caucuses, the feeling of jealousy against this central council. That feeling, he believed, arose principally from the high-sounding name which was given to this council, and they were naturally startled by the formation of an unauthorised and irresponsible body.

Archdeacon PALMER said he could not vote for any resolution which recognised this council as having any direct functions with reference to Convocation, but at the same time he did not desire to imply any disrespect for the central council.

Canon BERNARD said the minds of members had been distracted by the variety of points raised in this debate. All they had to do was to consider the recommendations of the Committee. That Committee was appointed to watch diocesan conferences, but they found a body existed which could do the work a good deal better than they could. All Convocation had to do with the matter was to consider the best means of obtaining concerted action in diocesan conferences, and it was unwise to go into other questions. Fears were expressed that this council would in the future attempt to interfere with other matters, but that was beyond the point under discussion.

Canon NEVILLE, as a member of the executive committee of the central council, had been much pained by the way in which that council had been spoken of. He had never looked upon this matter from a mere partisan point of view. The council claimed to be nothing else than the council of diocesan conferences, and the duties of the executive committee were simple and well defined. It was raising up a goblin only to be laid to say that it would interfere with Convocation. This council was not only hatched but it was a healthy infant, but he begged the House not to discourage the laity in this matter, and not to give this new organisation a chill which might lead to its premature decay.

Archdeacon HOBHOUSE imagined they were all agreed that there should be a central body of some sort. At present the only function proposed for such a body was that mentioned in the resolution. It might be more prudent at the present stage for Convocation to hold aloof from the central council. He did not think that there would be any objection to that course, and it would be safer than to form a connection with a body as to the nature of which they were not aware.

On a division Archdeacon Denison's amendment was defeated by 43 to 31.

Canon GREGORY said he should not proceed with his amendment, whereupon

Canon WILDE moved, as an amendment:—

That this House recognises with much satisfaction the useful work for the Church that has been done by the diocesan conferences, and trusts the appointment of a central council will consolidate that work, and enable Convocation to inform itself with more ease of the results of the conferences, and so ascertain the judgment and wishes of the lay members of the Church.

The original motion was negatived, and Canon Wilde's amendment agreed to.

THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.

The 228th anniversary festival of the Sons of the Clergy was celebrated on Wednesday at St. Paul's Cathedral with the usual full choral and orchestral service. The Bishop of Truro preached the sermon. It was very striking and eloquent, but rather too long. The service concluded, as on previous occasions, with the "Hallelujah Chorus." In the evening the supporters of the charity dined together in Merchant Taylors' Hall, the Lord Mayor presiding, when among the company were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Hereford, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chichester, and Truro, the Dean of Lichfield, the Dean of St. David's, Archdeacons Harrison, Smart, and Bloomfield, Canons Cromwell, Evans, Nisbet, and Sumner, the Rev. Prebendary Wace, the Rev. Prebendary Whittington, the Master of the Charterhouse, the Hon. and Rev. George Bourke, Alderman Sir R. Carden, M.P., Alderman Sir T. Dakin, Alderman and Sheriff Hanson, Mr. Sheriff Ogg, Mr. J. D. Allcroft, Mr. George Palmer, jun., Master of the Mercers' Company; Mr. J. W. Simmonds, Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company; Mr. F. D. Dixon-Hartland, M.P., Sir J. H. Johnson, Dr. Tristram, Q.C., Mr. Arthur Kekewich, Q.C., Capt. Philips, Mr. R. J. Simpson, Dr. Sparrow Simpson, the Rev. J. W. Gedge, Mr. Ewan Christian, and Mr. Paget Bowman. About 170 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Lord Mayor gave the toast of "Church and Queen" and "The Prince and Princess of Wales and all the Royal Family," and then proposed the health of the Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, remarking upon the benefits the Church had conferred upon the nation. The Church had, indeed, been one of the most powerful instruments in advancing the welfare of the country. It was important the clergy should not be dependent. They should be, like the magistrates and judges, placed far beyond the influence of those by whom they were surrounded, and be made independent, at least for the means of subsistence, that their advice might be given without fear.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, in responding, said it was satisfactory indeed to hear such sentiments as the Lord Mayor had given utterance to. Remarking that he was pleased to find that the old-fashioned toast of "Church and Queen" had not quite gone out of fashion, he said "Church and Queen" meant, he supposed, "Church and State," and that in that company, at all events, there was no desire to see the two separated. Looking through Europe there was not a country, so far as he knew, except Italy, in which there was a separation between Church and State, and he could not but think that if the great statesman who inaugurated the separation in that country were now alive he would not feel particularly well-satisfied with the harmonious action of the two bodies. If it was the desire of those gathered there to see this charitable institution prosper, it was because they believed that the clergy of the Church of England were doing their duty and were a most important element in the well-being of the State. It was, therefore, desired that they should occupy as far as possible that social position which they had occupied for a long time past. Having adverted to the exigencies which this corporation was created to meet in bygone days, his Grace dwelt upon the exigencies of the present and upon the difficulty the Church of England found in supplying wants which were continually increasing with the rapid growth of population. Referring to a remark made by the Lord Mayor, that the clergyman should be a centre of civilisation in his parish, he contrasted the position and power of usefulness of a French *curé* with that which they wished for an English clergyman. Before resuming his seat he proposed the health of the "Lord Mayor."

The Bishop of LONDON, whose health was next proposed, spoke of the loss which this institution had suffered by the diminution of its revenue from investments in land, and touched upon some of the causes which, affecting the incomes and the social *status* of the clergy, rendered the need for the operations of this corporation greater. In the past year 251 clergymen had received assistance from its funds, and pensions had been granted for the benefit of 406 widows and 306 orphans of clergymen.

A collection was then made, of which the results, as announced by Mr. Paget Bowman, were that £1,287 had been subscribed at the dinner, and this, added to £168 collected at St. Paul's, £955 from the 31 stewards, and £670 from annual subscriptions, made up a sum of £3,081 from voluntary subscriptions as distinguished from income from estates and funded property.

The Bishop of HEREFORD having responded to the toast of "The House of Lords," Mr. Dixon-Hartland, M.P., replying for the House of Commons, said he had never risen to speak to this toast with greater emotion, because he felt that every member of the House of Commons was quivering under the blow inflicted by the vile and disastrous murder committed in the Phœnix Park on Saturday. By that murder the House of Commons had lost one of the most courteous of its members—a man of great talent and of great promise for the future, and of such modesty that the whole House was his friend. He little thought on Thursday night when he saw Lord Frederick Cavendish in the lobby, so full of hope, so determined to do well with the message of peace he was taking to Ireland, and so confident of the success it would have, that he should never see him again; and the House would never rest satisfied, he was sure, until that cruel murder was avenged and the perpetrators brought to justice.

Dr. TRISTRAM, in returning thanks for the toast of "The Stewards," gave some account of the work done by the institution during the year. The total number of grants and pensions in 1881 was 1,513, and the sum distributed £24,749. The landed estates of the corporation were, through the prevailing agricultural depression, yielding about £2,000 a year less than heretofore.

The Lord Mayor proposed the health of the preacher of the day, the Bishop of Truro, and other toasts followed.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. W. H. Baynes, Curate of St. Mark, Worsley, to Vicarage of Warton, near Kirkham. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. H. M. Bernard, Assistant-Curate of St. George's-in-the-East, to be Assistant-Chaplain at Moscow.

Rev. J. G. Bichard, to Perpetual Curacy of Needham, Norfolk.

Rev. N. Birkmyre, to Vicarage of St. Simon's, Baptist Mills Bristol. Patron, the Crown.

Rev. E. Burbidge, to Vicarage of Backwell.

Rev. O. J. Dunn, Curate of St. James's, Wolverhampton, to Vicarage of All Saints, Wolverhampton. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield.

Rev. F. L. Farmer, Curate of Stockbridge, to Vicarage of St. James's, Mill Brook, Staleybridge.

Rev. A. E. A. Gray, Vicar of St. George's, Poynton-with-Worth, near Stockport. Patron, Lord Vernon.

Rev. H. M. Nisbett, to Rectory of Redmarley D'Abitot. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. J. S. Raymond, to Rectory of Hemington-cum-Hardington.

Rev. G. Wingate, Curate-in-Charge, Vicar of St. Mary, Haggerston. Patron, Bishop Claughton, as Archdeacon of London.

OBITUARY.

March 13, at 8, Caroline-street, South Yarra, near Melbourne, Victoria, the Rev. Robert Harry Balls, M.A., Merton College, Oxford, formerly a Master of Eton, and Rector of Beaworthy, Devonshire.

May 5, at Dinton Vicarage, Bucks, the Rev. G. P. Keogh, M.A., Vicar of Dinton, aged 50 years.

May 4, at 11, Gwendyr-road, West Kensington, the Rev. John Chittenden, D.D., in his 82nd year.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The following degrees were conferred on Thursday:—

M.A.—H. Marlen, C. Ridley, and G. Vecqueray, University College; E. Peel and E. Wood, Balliol; L. Gresley, Exeter; J. Cranstown and H. Leney, Oriel; J. Howell and J. Whatmough, Queen's; W. Bazett, E. Elford, and S. Sylvester, New; K. D. Cotes, All Souls'; F. Harvey, Magdalen; R. Willock, Brasenose; C. Keen, Christchurch; A. Soppitt, Wadham; A. Wilkinson and A. Wintern, Pembroke; E. Annersley and A. Back, Worcester; *H.* B. Simeon and A. Wigan, Keble; E. Austin and F. Bush, Hertford; W. Bentley, Lincoln; A. Oliver, St. Mary Hall; A Campion, St. Alban Hall. *B.A.*—J. Fisher, Christchurch; C. Trusted, Hertford; A. Oliver, St. Mary Hall.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation on Thursday afternoon the following appointments were made:—

F. W. Clarke, M.A., Trinity, a member of the Fitzwilliam Museum syndicate; Dr. Anningson, a teacher of medical jurisprudence; A. F. Torry, M.A., St. John's, an examiner in the additional subjects at the previous examinations in the current year; T. Thorneley, M.A., Trinity Hall, an examiner for the special examinations in law and modern history of the candidates for the ordinary B.A. degree in the current year.

The undermentioned degrees were conferred:—

D.M.—E. J. Crow, St. John's; C. J. Frost, Sidney; G. Marsten, St. John's.

M.A.—H. A. Browell, H. R. Clayton, E. H. Holthouse, D. G. Macleod, H. B. Robertson, J. R. Twisden, C. M. Woosman, J. D. Robertson, Trinity; *A. H. Highton, *A. H. Hilderaley, H. W. Holder, A. C. Odell, T. Risby, T. Sturt, O. Thomas, E. H. Walker, D. P. Ware, G. D. Wharan, *G. White, St. John's; J. R. Reid, C. F. A. Williams, M. Williams, Trinity Hall; G. W. Hall, E. C. Hawkes, G. S. Weker, F. H. Weston, Corpus Christi; D. Evans, J. Meigh, J. A. Penny, St. Catherine's; W. Deedes, R. M. Dunlop, H. B. Gray, H. R. Pugh, Jesus; W. Collingridge, A. Green, Christ's; V. F. Wilson, Emmanuel.

M.L.—D. G. Macleod, H. Steven, Trinity.

B.A.—O. S. Curtis, Trinity.

* These degrees were conferred by proxy, Mr. Highton being resident at Adelaide, Mr. Hilderaley at Bangalore, and Mr. White at Barcelona.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

Earl Beauchamp will preside at the anniversary meeting of the London Diocesan Lay Helpers' Association.

A special service will be held in Westminster Abbey at 3 o'clock on Ascension Day, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Canon Barry, on behalf of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church.

A memorial window to the late Rev. James Davies has been placed by his many friends at the east end of Abbenhall Church. The subject is "Simeon in the Temple;" the artists, Messrs. Powell and Sons. Mr. Gambier Parry took great interest in the design.

The Rev. John J. Manley, M.A., Chaplain to Lambeth Workhouse and Infirmary, who has been connected with All Saints', Poplar, for many years, was on Tuesday evening presented with a handsome silver salver and a purse of sovereigns, "as a token of the respect and regard" entertained for him by the congregation. The presentation was made in the Townhall, the rector of Poplar being called to the chair, and there was a large attendance of the leading inhabitants of the parish.

The *Church Times* says:—

It is authoritatively stated that instructions have been given to the Proctors of the Church Association to apply immediately to Lord Penzance, for the deprivation of the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie. It should be known that Mr. Martin, the nominal prosecutor, has long since left the parish of St. Alban's, and has ceased to possess the slightest claim to be considered a parishioner.

All efforts to compel the Rev. Sholto Douglas to substantiate his assertions prove futile. Since Mr. Powell's correspondence has been published, the Rev. A. Brinckman, one of the clergy at All Saints', Margaret-street, has written asking Mr. Douglas if he referred to him, or to the church named, but Mr. Douglas adroitly evaded the challenge, by saying "that his quarrel was not with persons, but a system, and regretted that he could not give the information asked." To correspondents at Derby the vicar of All Souls' alike refuses satisfaction. So that the public must now be left to judge as to the value of the statement made.

The great bell which has been cast by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, for St. Paul's Cathedral, arrived safely at Leicester on Thursday evening on a trolly drawn by two traction engines, having left Loughborough some six hours previously.

The Archdeacon of Oxford and four other commissioners appointed by the Bishop under the new Discipline Act, held an inquiry on Thursday, into allegations of immorality against the Rev. G. A. Sneed, rector of Chastleton, and after a protracted hearing they came to the conclusion that there was a *prima facie* case for further proceedings by the Bishop.

The Quarterly Board of the Tithe Redemption Trust was held at the offices, on Wednesday, the Right Hon. Lord John Manners, M.P., in the chair. Amongst those present were Mr. Howel Gwyn, Rev. H. Skrine, Rev. W. W. Malet, Mr. H. Grove, and Rev. Dr. Alfred T. Lee, secretary. In the cases of Great Sutton, diocese of Chester, and Mounton, diocese of Llandaff, grants of £20 each were made. The following were also before the board:—Angle, diocese of St. David's; Bryngwyn, diocese of Llandaff;

Brynamman, diocese of St. David's; Llangan, diocese of Llandaff; Chedworth, diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; and Townstall, diocese of Exeter.

About a year ago the resident members of Christ Church, Oxford, offered the Bishop of London to maintain a curate in any district that he would assign to them. The first report, which is just circulated, states that a district has been allotted to them in the neighbourhood of the East India Docks, and the Rev. H. L. Paget commenced work in last August. Mr. Paget now reports that he has made a hopeful beginning, and has drawn to himself the help of an energetic layman, Lord Victor Somerset, who has just left college. A committee of non-resident members of Christ Church, has also been formed, who are raising funds for the purchase of a site, and for the erection of permanent buildings.

The Church Penitentiary Association held its thirtieth anniversary on Tuesday. Holy Communion was celebrated in St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square. The Bishop of Bedford preached one of his usual deeply impressive sermons. A meeting was held in the vestry after service. The Bishop of Bedford took the chair. Dr. Birkett read the annual report. Nearly one thousand of the women who have left the Houses of Mercy and Refuges during the year 1881 are thought likely to do well. This is 62 per cent. of the whole number. Twelve out of each hundred are reported unfavourably of. Of twenty-six in each hundred the authorities feel doubtful. In the twenty-eight Houses of Mercy 158 "self-devoted women" (usually Sisters of Mercy) minister to the penitents; besides twelve in the eleven refuges. The income of the Association has slightly increased, but the claims for its help increase so rapidly that it is every year less and less able to cope with the terrible evil which it tries to remedy.

On Wednesday se'nnight the advowsons of Ditchling, Sussex, and of Avebury, near Marlborough, were offered for sale by Mr. Bousfield at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard. Before any bidding could be made, however, Mr. Charles Webber rose in the middle of the room, and announced that he had been deputed by the Curates' Alliance to attend and enter the united protest of the members of that association against these sales of Church preferment, which he characterised as the basest and grossest iniquity of the nineteenth century. Buyers, he observed, would be expressly asked to bid on the ground that the present incumbents were near their graves, and such a state of things was calculated to bring the gravest discredit upon the Established Church. Mr. Bousfield pointed out that he was there simply in his capacity as an auctioneer, and that abstract discussion would be somewhat out of place in the circumstances. He might, however, state that he did not by any means think these sales were so mischievous in their effects as had been represented. As a member of the Church of England, he thought that considerable good resulted to the country from the fact that advowsons were occasionally offered in the open market, so that capitalists might have an opportunity of ministering to the spiritual wants of those who were not so well situated as themselves. He did not offer to sell the cure of souls, but the glebe lands and tithes, and the purchaser having possessed himself of the property, the duty devolved upon that purchaser of ministering to the spiritual wants of the people of the locality. The lots were then put up to auction. The income of the vicarage of Avebury was stated to be £350 per annum from all sources; while the present incumbent (the Rev. Bryan King) was seventy years of age. In 1865, it appeared the presentation had been purchased for £2,100, and in asking for a bid of that amount to start with, the auctioneer remarked that the purchase would be a good one, even should the Church be disestablished by Mr. Gladstone—the compensation would be very large, while, should the Conservatives be in office at the time, the compensation would be still larger. There was no bidding, however, and the next lot was proceeded with. Stress was laid upon the fact that the incumbent of Ditchling (the Rev. T. Hutchison), who was not less than seventy-nine years of age, had announced that before long he would probably retire upon an allowance of one-third of the income. The income in this case was £334 5s. Bids of £1,500, £1,600, £1,700, and £1,800 were made, but eventually the advowson was bought in for £2,500, so that in neither case did the livings change patrons.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

In the Queen's Bench Division, Justices Grove and Lopes had a curious question before them with regard to the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* for an errand boy, who had been made a joint defendant in an action for a libel, alleged to have been written by him at the instance of his employer, the other defendant. It appeared that no provision for such a case had been thought of under the Judicature Act, and in the end the Court ordered that the solicitor to the Suitors' Fee Fund should be guardian *ad litem*, the plaintiff to pay guardian's costs, and the costs of the application to be costs in the cause. A week was allowed to the plaintiff to consider whether he would take up the order.

At the Tunbridge Wells Police-court, Henry Seymour, a decorator and sign-writer, was summoned for composing, printing, and publishing a certain blasphemous and profane libel of and concerning the Holy Scriptures and the Christian religion. The prosecution was undertaken on behalf of the town authorities. The defendant is secretary of the local branch of the Secular Society, and, announcing an entertainment in their hall on Easter Monday and Tuesday, the bill complained of was issued. Evidence was given that the defendant handed a similar manuscript to a local printer for some bills, but he refused to print them, and that afterwards he delivered the bills in question to a bill-poster for publication. The Bench committed the prisoner for trial at the Assizes, but admitted him to bail; part of the recognisance being that he should keep the peace and be of good behaviour till the time of the trial.

One Bailey, an engine-driver, was summoned before a bench of justices in Derbyshire for neglecting a by-law of the School Attendance Committee of Belper Union, which required that the parent of every child between five and thirteen shall cause it to attend school, unless there be a reasonable excuse for non-attendance. Bailey's child had been marked absent sixty-eight times out of 158, but it was only on two occasions that complaint had been made to him, and he had invariably sent his child from home in proper time to reach the school. The magistrates upon this held that he was reasonably excused, although his excuse was not one of the three attached to the by-law. Against this decision the School Committee appealed to the Queen's Bench. Mr. Justice Grove, in giving judgment, said he thought the magistrates had decided rightly upon what was a pure question of fact. The respondent had only been twice complained to, and it was to be assumed that he had corrected the child, and that he then believed the child continued to attend regularly. It was true that the excuse of the respondent was not one of those contained in the by-law, but the three excuses there set out were not to be taken as exhaustive and as shutting out all other reasonable excuse. It would be a hardship to suppose the contrary. Mr. Justice Lopes concurred, and an application for appeal was refused.

At the Shrewsbury police-court yesterday, James Macgrath was charged on suspicion with being concerned in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. The chief constable stated that he found the prisoner at the general railway station. He made statements which, after an inquiry had been made, were regarded as unsatisfactory, and a remand was asked for. The prisoner, when asked what he had to say, said he did not know why he should be remanded. He was remanded until to-day (Saturday).

In the Queen's Bench Division, Dublin, in the case of the Rev. T. Feehar, Roman Catholic curate of Castletown, Queen's County, at present confined in Maryborough gaol in default of giving security for his good behaviour, a conditional order of *certiorari* had been obtained to quash the order of commitment. The Crown showed cause against that order being made absolute, the arguments being heard on Saturday and Monday last. The traverser was charged with endeavouring to create discontent among the Queen's subjects, with inciting persons not to fulfil their lawful engagements, and to combine to impoverish those who would not join the Land League. The Lord Chief Justice gave judgment on Wednesday, saying that no ground had been shown for interfering with the order of the magistrates, which would accordingly stand confirmed. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald concurred. The Court then proceeded with the case of Mrs. Margaret Moore, who had been committed to Tullamore gaol for founding a branch of the Land League, a conditional order of *certiorari* to quash the proceedings having been obtained. The Lord Chief Justice said that in his opinion the magistrates had ample ground for concluding that Mrs. Moore wanted to excite discontent in the minds of the people, and the order would be confirmed.

THE COURT.

On Saturday morning the Queen walked with Princess Beatrice and the Grand Duke and Princess Victoria of Hesse. The Grand Duke and Princess Victoria of Hesse, attended by Baroness de Grancy, Colonel Von Westerweller, and Major Wernher, left Windsor at 1 p.m. for London. Her Majesty's visitors also left the Castle. In the afternoon the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by the Dowager Duchess of Athole, left the Castle at a quarter before 3 p.m., and drove to the station of the Great Western Railway in Windsor. Her Majesty travelled by a special train, *viâ* Acton and Victoria-park, to Chingford. H.R.H. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn met Her Majesty at the railway station at Chingford. A procession for High Beech was then formed, headed by the mounted police, the members of the Epping Forest Sub-Reception Committee, the Chairman of the Epping Forest Committee, the Verderers of Epping Forest, the Under-Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the officers of the Corporation of London, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Aldermen of the City of London (on the Committee), the Lady Mayoress and the High Sheriff of Essex. Guards of Honour of the 1st Battalion Warwickshire Regiment and of the Essex Artillery Volunteers were stationed at Chingford station. A salute was fired in the neighbourhood of Hawk Wood on Her Majesty's arrival. On Her Majesty's arrival at High Beech the Royal Standard was hoisted, and Her Majesty was received by a guard of honour of the Essex Artillery Volunteers, and a salute was fired by a battery of the Hon. Artillery Company. Miss Victoria Buxton had the honour of presenting a bouquet to Her Majesty. An address from the Corporation of London was read by the Recorder. The Queen's reply was read by Her Majesty, who then authorised the Lord Mayor in Her Majesty's name to declare the Forest dedicated to the use and enjoyment of the public for all time. Salutes followed the announcement and the bands played. The Lady Mayoress had the honour of presenting to the Queen a volume of photographs of the most interesting scenery of the Forest.

On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the morning in the private chapel. The Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., principal of King's College, London, Canon of Westminster, preached the sermon.

Her Majesty will review the troops at Aldershot on Tuesday next.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice and the Royal suite, are expected to leave Windsor Castle on the 19th inst. for Scotland. The Court will remain at Balmoral, according to present arrangements, until about June 24, and then, after a week's stay at Windsor, proceed to Osborne.

"KEATING'S POWDER" is now sold at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., in tins by all Chemists. This powder is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Bugs, Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and all insects, whilst quite harmless, to domestic animals. All furs and woollens should be well powdered before putting away. Beware of imitations. Ask for Keating's Powder and take no other.

TO GET RID OF WORMS IN CHILDREN procure a tin of "Keating's Worm Tablets." This unique medicine is certain to cure, and may be taken with absolute safety by the youngest children. Price 1s. 1½d of all Chemists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Fred Cowie had the honour of submitting his new grand picture, "The finding of the body of the Prince Imperial," to Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday. This picture will shortly be exhibited at the New Gallery, 174, New Bond-street.

The wills of the following testators have been proved for the respective amounts of personalty undermentioned:—Colonel George Herbert Frederick Campbell, late of Evenly Hall, near Brackley, Northamptonshire, over £96,000; Mr. George Bulloch, late of 2, Holland-park, over £93,000; the Rev. Gilbert Sandbach, late of Queen's-gate-gardens, Kensington, over £91,000; Mrs. Ellen Harker, late of Woodberry-vale, Stoke Newington, over £59,000; Mr. Thomas Bates, late of Heddon-in-the-Wall, Northumberland, over £54,000; the Rev. Edward Franks Hodgson, rector of Holton-cum-Becerin, Lincolnshire, over £41,000; Mrs. Eliza Paul Gurney, the widow of Mr. Joseph John Gurney, of Earlham Hall, near Norwich, banker, late of West Hill, near Burlington, New Jersey, United States, nearly £22,000; the Ven. James Hunter, D.D., Archdeacon, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Bayswater, over £10,000; Sir William Henry Clerke, late of Mertyn, Flintshire, and of 10, South Eaton-place, £26,000.

A Select Committee of the House of Lords on Wednesday passed a Bill, which has already received the sanction of the House of Commons, authorising the East and West India Dock Company to construct new docks at Tilbury, consisting of a main dock 505 yards in length and 200 yards in width, with three branch docks each 533 yards in length and 83 yards in width, with a coaling dock 233 yards in length and from 40 yards to 80 yards in width, together with a lock and tidal basin with an entrance from the river Thames. The proposed new dock will have an area of something like fifty-one acres, independent of the tidal basin, which will have an area of twenty acres, and is so designed as to admit of 41 ft. depth of water at high water, and 25 ft. at low water; while the inner dock is so arranged that there will be 35 ft. 6 in. of water at ordinary spring tides. The time allowed for the construction of these works is ten years, and the estimated cost will not exceed £1,000,000, which is to be raised by the issue of new capital. The only opponents to this Bill in both Houses were the Thames Deep Water Dock Company, who last year received Parliamentary powers to construct new docks at Dagenham.

A practice now prevailing among boys at reformatories and industrial schools of calling attention to their grievances by setting fire to the buildings in which they are confined is one that cannot be too strongly deprecated. But those who have the management of these institutions will do well to consider whether it might not be possible to lessen the frequency of these acts of incendiarism by the exercise of a little more common sense and good feeling in the performance of their duties than they are in the habit of displaying. A lesson on this point appears to be conveyed by a case which came before the magistrates at Hampstead on Wednesday. A boy named Henry White, aged twelve, of the Field-lane Industrial School for Boys, West Hampstead, was charged on remand with attempting to set fire to the school buildings. The prisoner, who, after inquiries had been instituted, ultimately confessed that he had set the place on fire, was committed for trial, and accounted for his conduct to the magistrates by stating that "he did it because the master gave us a slice of dry bread on Sunday night." It was explained that this statement meant "that all the boys had been deprived of a portion of their usual allowance of bread at tea-time on Sunday, as they had not sung as they should have done in a Sunday-school." Although White's conduct was altogether unjustifiable, it is impossible not to feel that the singing of the boys at the school is not likely to be improved by subjecting them to the pangs of hunger.—*St. James's Gazette.*

Sir Edwin Hare Dashwood, Premier Baronet of Great Britain, died on Monday, in the 57th year of his age. The deceased was the only son of the late Mr. Edwin Dashwood, by his marriage with Emily, daughter of the Rev. Robert Hare, of Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, and nephew of the late Sir George Henry Dashwood, of the Park, West Wycombe, Bucks. He was borne in 1825, held a captain's commission in the 10th Foot, and succeeded his uncle as seventh baronet in 1863. He married in 1853 Roberta Henrietta, daughter of the late Sir Robert Abercromby, of Birkenbog, Banffshire, by whom he has left three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Edwin Abercromby, who now succeeds as eighth baronet, was born in 1854.

The Executive Committee of the Church of England Temperance Society have established a Railway Temperance Union for the promotion of habits of temperance among railway servants, both in the interest of the travelling public and of the railway companies themselves.

The Apostolic precept (remarks the *Globe*) not to go to law before unbelievers appears to be read backwards at New York. A clergyman brought an action for libel against his Bishop, and to secure an impartial trial, Churchmen were excluded from the jury.

Spectacles versus Blindness.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten, to four Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillon, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxbridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

The remains of the late Lord Frederick Cavendish were buried on Thursday in the churchyard of the village of Edensor, which adjoins Chatsworth-park, in the presence of a very large assemblage of the relatives and friends (both public and private) of the deceased. The special train which left St. Pancras station at twenty minutes to ten took down about 250 members of either House of Parliament, including Mr. Gladstone, the Speaker, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, Colonel Lord Edward Pelham Clinton (representing the Queen and carrying a handsome wrieth of flowers), Colonel Kinscote (representing the Prince of Wales), Colonel the Hon. W. Colville (representing the Duke of Edinburgh), Mr. Forster, the Lord Advocate, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Mundella, and Earl Granville. Mr. Gladstone, who was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and his two sons, Messrs. W. H. and Herbert Gladstone, was respectfully saluted as he passed along the platform. All the passengers wore mourning. As the train was on the point of starting, Lord Aberdeen came running into the station, and it was with difficulty that he was put into the carriage, as the train was in motion. The mourners reached Rowsley at one p.m., and from there proceeded to Chatsworth, which was reached at 1.30. At Chatsworth House, in the private chapel, a service had been held at 9 o'clock in the morning, when the Communion was administered to the family, all of whom were present. The Rev. E. Talbot, Master of Keble College, Oxford, and brother-in law to the deceased Lord was the celebrant. In this chapel the body of Lord Frederick was lying, the lid of the coffin having been left unfastened to allow intimate friends to take a last look at the face of the deceased. The coffin was covered with black velvet, and had brass mountings, and a brass plate with the inscription: "Lord Frederick C. Cavendish, second son of the Duke of Devonshire, born 30th December, 1836; died May 6th, 1882." This, however, and the greater portion of the coffin was completely hidden beneath the wealth of floral tributes that had been laid upon and around it. Chief amongst these was the wreath sent by Her Majesty, which bears the simple words "From Queen Victoria." By the time the funeral procession started from the house there was an immense concourse of spectators in the Park, who lined the paths through which the sad *cortége* was to pass. Following the hearse came the Duke of Devonshire, walking alone, while a pace in the rear of him were the Marquis of Hartington and Lord E. Cavendish. The noble Duke looked terribly careworn, and it was plain that only with the greatest effort was he able to walk. Then came Admiral Egerton and Major Lyttelton, while next in order were Mr. Gladstone, with Earl Granville and the Speaker, and after them followed the members of the Cabinet and the members of both Houses, to the number of about 300. The melancholy procession, walking in fours, wended its way slowly around the paths to the church, which was reached at twenty minutes to three. When the funeral procession reached the church door, Mr. Gladstone went forward and met Lady Frederick Cavendish and Lady Edward Cavendish, who, with Lady Louisa Egerton, Miss Gladstone, and the other ladies, had alighted from their carriages and were waiting in the church porch. The Premier took the widow and Lady Edward on either arm, and conducted them to the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Hartington, by whom they were escorted into the church. Here the coffin was placed on trestles in the chancel, and so many of the procession as could find accommodation in the little church were seated. In front were the Duke of Devonshire, the widow, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord and Lady Edward Cavendish, Admiral Egerton, and Miss Gladstone, and immediately behind Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, the Duke of Sutherland, Colonel Kingscote (representing the Prince of Wales), Mr. Mundella, Mr. Fawcett, and other members of both Houses of the Legislature. The first portion of the Burial Service was read by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Talbot, Master of Keble College, assisted by Archdeacon Balston Humphrey and the Rev. Mr. Hall, vicar of Edensor. Precisely at five minutes past three o'clock the service in the church concluded, and the body was again raised on the shoulders of eight stalwart labourers. There was no pall on the coffin, but only a cross of white flowers, and a wreath of red roses. As the melancholy procession wended its way to the grave, the utmost stillness was observed, and all hats were reverently doffed, almost the only sound breaking the silence being occasional sobs that involuntarily burst forth. When the grave was reached the coffin was placed on the ground, and the remainder of the Burial Service was read. The Duke of Devonshire, who was much affected, stood by the widow, while the Marquis of Hartington stoically repressed an emotion it was plain cost him much to subdue. The Premier was very pale, and many of the old Parliamentary friends of the deceased Chief Secretary wept like children. The service was concluded by the singing of the hymn, "Brief life is here our portion," and the Benediction was pronounced by the Master of Keble College. After the service was finished there was a pause for a minute or two. Then the widow and other ladies scattered flowers on the coffin, and immediately afterwards the party from Chatworth House left the cemetery for their home, the Duke going first with the widowed lady, followed by Mr. Gladstone and the members of the family, with the exception of Lord Hartington, who walked to the house after a few moments' conversation with Earl Granville and the Duke of Sutherland. When the principal mourners had left, the members of the household and the various deputations filed past the grave, in which the coffin was soon hidden by the masses of flowers thrown upon it, and which half filled the grave. Mr. and Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granvillle remained at Chatsworth on Thursday night, but the remainder of those who had come from London returned thither in the special train which arrived at St. Pancras at half-past seven. Mr. Chamberlain was prevented by public duties from attending the funeral of Lord Frederick Cavendish.

Painted Windows, as memorials of departed worth and gallantry, have an interest in the eyes of all, the evidence of this being striking on the occasion of the unveiling of "The Memorial to the 24th Regiment" at Brecon, executed by Mr. W. G. Taylor for their comrades, past and present. He will have pleasure in showing the design at the "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street London.

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COOPER COOPER and CO. may mention that they include among the regular buyers of their Tea a great many London Tea Brokers, from the simple fact that it can be purchased cheaper and better from them than from the importers themselves.

COOPER COOPER and CO. sell their Teas for ready money only. They have thus no provision to make for bad or doubtful debts.

AND now a word about this year's crop. It is hardly satisfactory on the whole, but some of the choice crops secured by COOPER COOPER and CO are simply delicious. COOPER COOPER and CO. are still enabled to sell the very best at Three Shillings a pound, and it is veritably a marvel of goodness—a "thing of beauty" and "a joy for ever." But the most astonishing thing of modern times is the Tea at Two Shillings a pound which COOPER COOPER and CO. are now selling. The rich and wealthy buy this Tea. Ladies drink it in their boudoirs, and at their early drums, and as one of our country patrons writes, "It is lovely."

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BIRTHS.

April 29th, the wife of the Rev. ALEXANDER NASH, M.A., Rector of Quedgeley, Gloucestershire, of a daughter.

May 17th, the wife of the Rev. G. BOHUN COULCHER, Lympne Vicarage, of a son.

May 6th, at 16, Bessborough-street, S.W., the wife of ALFRED H. TULL, of a son.

May 7th, the wife of FRANCIS BARING, Esq—of a son and heir.

May 8th, at Overton Rectory, Ruabon, North Wales, the wife of the Rev. GEORGE JOHN HOWSON, of a son.

May 8th, at Brodie Castle, N.B., the Lady ELEANOR BRODIE of Brodie, of a daughter.

May 9th, at the Vicarage, Wytham-on-the-Hill, the wife of the Rev. CLEMENT E. DANBY, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 10, at Christ Church, Simla, EDWARD BOVILL-PEACOCK, Assistant-Commissioner, Punjab, son of Sir Barnes Peacock, H.M.'s Privy Council, to ISABEL, daughter of the Rev. E. S. BERRY, vicar of Scredington, Lincolnshire.

May 4, at the Parish Church of S. Pancras, London, JOHN ALEXANDER, Forest Department, Central India, eldest son of the late JOHN MILLER MCKEE, Esq, formerly of Moneymore, county Derry, Ireland, to CECIL ELIZABELH, younger daughter of the Rev. G. C. BODE, of Gretford.

May 6, at All Saints' Church, Upper Norwood, THOMAS PERCIVAL AUSTIN, second son of the late William Austen, of Eastgate, Croydon, Surrey, and Coursley Wood House, Wadhurst, Sussex, to AMELIA EMMA, third daughter of CHARLES DAY, of South Norwood, Surrey.

DEATHS.

April 10, at East Barsham, Norfolk, FREDERIC WILLIAM KENT, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Vicar of East Barsham, and Rector of Little Snoring, Norfolk, eldest son of the late Frederic Kent, of Lincoln, and grandson of the Rev. George Davies Kent, Vicar of St. Martin's, Lincoln, aged 44.

April 25, at 4, Trinity-street, Cambridge, JOHN LOWDEN PALMER, Butler of Caius College, aged 65.

May 2, at Tayhill, Perth, AGNES DUNCAN, widow of COLONEL ALEXANDER MCLEOD, C.B., of H.M. 61st Regiment.

May 3, JOHN KAY GILLINGHAM, aged four, son of Alfred George and Jane Gillingham, of Leyton, and grandson of the late Rev. John Kay, of Coggeshall, Essex.

May 4, at Manor House, Oxford, SISTER HARRIET, formerly Superior of St. John's Orphanage, Clewer, daughter of SIR WOODBINE PARISH, K.C.H., aged 54.

May 5, at Wimbledon, MARY, widow of the late Rev. JAMES PENFOLD, M.A., some time Vicar of Thorley, Isle of Wight, aged 76.

May 5, at Iver, FRANCES LUCY, second surviving daughter of the late Rev. CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE, M.A., Rector of Holdenby, in the county of Northampton.

May 5, by accidentally falling into the river Blackwater, CHARLES EDWARD, fifth son of Mr. and Lady EMILY BECHER, aged 10 years.

May 6, suddenly, at 54, Chepstow-villas, W., REGINALD DOWDESWELL CHARLES STONHOUSE, eldest son of Sir Henry Vansittart Stonhouse, Bart., aged 28.

May 6, at The Grange, Wrecclesham, FRANCES MARIA, wife of ROBERT BUCHANAN DUNLOP, of Drumhead, Dumbartonshire, and daughter of the late Ven. Edward Burrow, D.D., Archdeacon of Gibraltar.

May 6, at The Grange, Wrecclesham, FRANCES MARIA, wife of ROBERT BUCHANAN DUNLOP, of Drumhead, Dumbartonshire, and daughter of the late Venble. Edward Barrow, D.D., Archdeacon of Gibraltar.

May 7, at his residence, Glandwr, Dolgelley, WILLIAM JONES, Esq., formerly of 7, Crosby-square, London, in his 90th year.

May 7, at 1, Ennismore-gardens, S.W., Lady EDWARDS-Moss.

May 8, Sir EDWIN HARE DASHWOOD, Bart., in his 57th year.

May 9, at Hackney, GEORGE CARPENTER, aged 32 years.

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ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,
COVENT GARDEN.

This Evening, Saturday, May 13th, Meyerbeer's Opera, DINORAH. Dinorah Madame Sembrich; Un Caprajo, Mdme. Trebelli; Hoel, Signor Cotogni; and Corentino, Signor Frapolli. Conductor Mons. Dupont.

Monday, May 15th, Verdi's Opera, AIDA (to commence at 8.15). Aida, Madame Furach-Madi; Amneris, Mdlle. Stahl; Amonasro, Signor Pandolfini; and Radamès, Mons. Vergnet.

Tuesday, May 16th, Ambroise Thomas's Opera, MIGNON. Mignon, Madame Albani; Filina, Madame Valleria; Federico, Madame Trebelli; Lotario, Mons. Gailhar and Guglielmo, Signor Lestellier.

Thursday, May 18th (Subscription night in lieu of Saturday, 20th July). First appearance this season of Madame Adelina Patti in Meyerbeer's Opera, L'ETOLLE DU NORD.

Doors open at 8; the opera commences at 8.30. The Box-office, under the Portico of the Theatre, is open from 10.0 till 5.0. Orchestra stalls, £1 5s.; side-boxes on the first tier, £3 3s.; upper boxes, £2 12s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 15s.; pit tickets, 7s.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d. Programmes, with full particulars, can be obtained of Mr. Edward Hall, at the Box-office, under the Portico of the Theatre, where applications for boxes and stalls are to be made; also of Principal Librarians and Musicsellers.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, ODETTE.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.0, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Henry Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, THE LIGHTS O' LONDON. To be preceded, at 7, by A SIMPLE SWEEP.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—To-night, at 8, A PAIR OF THEM. At 8.30, THOSE GIRLS. At 9.30, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL (Burlesque).

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MEDUSA. At 8.30, THE SQUIRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MOTHS.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8, THE MASCOTTE. Preceded, at 7.15, by PARADISE VILLA.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40, THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD. Preceded by at 8, A HAPPY PAIR.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—At 7.30, ON AN ISLAND. At 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 7.50, MOTHER-IN-LAW. Followed by VULCAN (Burlesque).

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, THE PARVENU. At 7.45, MY LITTLE GIRL.

ROYALTY THEATRE. — This Evening, at 9.30, SINDBAD. At 8.45, LONG AGO. At 7.30, THE BOARDING SCHOOL.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, BOCCACCIO. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, BABIL AND BIJOU.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, RUTH'S ROMANCE. At 8.45, FOURTEEN DAYS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, OUT AT ELBOWS. At 8.30, AUNTIE: Mr. J. L. Toole. Conclude with BARDELL V. PICKWICK.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MADAME FAVART.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING at 8, IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Preceded, at 7.30, by WE ALL HAVE OUR LITTLE FAULTS.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7.30, SUNSHINE. At 8.15, OUR BOYS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending May 20.

Monday—Evening Opera, LILY OF KILLARNEY. Tuesday—Mr. J. L. Toole and the Toole's Theatre Company. Manager, Mr. George Loveday. Wednesday—Orchestral Band. Thursday—Drama, HUMANITY, by the Standard Theatre Company. Friday—Orchestral Concert. Saturday—Great Flower Show. Dramatic Performance, MOTHS. Band of the Scots Guards.

DAILY—International Electric Exhibition. Palace Lighted Every Evening by Various Systems of Electric Light. Band for Promenade, Every Evening from 7 till 9, under the direction of Mr. Oscar Barrett. Orchestral Concert (conductor, Mr. August Manns). Organ (Mr. A. J. Eyre). Panorama, painted by M. Phillippoteaux. Skating Rink, &c., &c.

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THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained, from the pen of Dr. GOLDING BIRD, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic "Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted "so much attention that an account of its "value may prove interesting. Shocks are "not required to develope physiological "phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the "laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall "have long since proved; and it is only to "the mild continuous voltaic currents that "we can look for a vast development of "therapeutical influence."

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 53, by Dr. I. PEREIRA, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The "application of the voltaic circuit has "been largely prescribed, and has become "a popular remedy in the form of Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains. They should "be worn so as to encircle the part affected, "in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. "They are regarded by practitioners as a "valuable and convenient means of applying "the continuous voltaic current."

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LATEST NEWS.

Gologne, May 12.

A report is current here that a marriage will soon be announced to take place between Prince Waldomar of Denmark and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of the Grand Duke Louis and the late Princess Alice, daughter of the Queen.

St. Petersburg, May 12.

A terrible fire broke out yesterday at Oraienbaum, and destroyed the greater part of the town. The fire brigades from Peterhof and Cronstadt were sent for, but proved insufficient to stop the progress of the flames, and a special train was run from St. Petersburg taking further aid.

Preparations for robbing the State Treasury at Jaroslav have been discovered. Two young men took a shop in the town, and established an ironmongery business. The suspicions of the police, however, being aroused, a descent was made on the premises, and it was found that an underground passage leading to the Treasury was being excavated. The men were arrested. They refused to give any account of themselves.

New York, May 12.

The *Irish World* publishes a telegram addressed to its editor by Michael Davitt, in which the latter expresses fears that he will be sacrificed to satisfy the vengeance of Irish landlordism. A meeting of the Ladies' Land League has been held, at which Mrs. Parnell declared that her son had refused to leave Kilmainham until Mr. Gladstone had agreed to introduce four amendments to the Land Act. A thinly-attended secret meeting, convened by O'Donovan Rossa, has been held with the object of preventing the adoption of the resolutions to be presented at the Irish mass meeting this evening should their tenor not please the Rossa faction.

Vienna, May 12.

The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* to-day, discussing the situation in Egypt, says:—"Although the interests of the Porte and the Western Powers in regard to the settlement of the Egyptian Question are by no means identical, it is nevertheless certain that all the Powers forming the European concert are completely in accord with regard to the course to be taken. Radical changes in Egypt would, we believe, only be effected with the assent of all the Powers. Should, however, events in Egypt affect European interests, it may be assumed that the Powers are agreed that the initiative of European action should be left to the Western Powers immediately concerned, always provided that the suzerain rights of the Porte be not prejudiced thereby."

Berlin, May 12.

The Eastern Powers of Europe have resolved to leave to England and France the initiative in the primary measures to be taken for upholding peace and order in Egypt, but intend to support the action of the Western Powers by the despatch of war-vessels to Egyptian waters. The Austrian navy, being near to the scenes of possible disturbances, and Austria being, moreover, formidably represented in the Adriatic, will undertake the protection not only of its own subjects but of those of Germany.

Cards were issued on Thursday for a State Ball at Buckingham Palace on the 17th inst.

The Empress Eugénie is at present at Ems, where she seeks a cure for a bronchial affection. She will return to England to be present, on the 1st of June, at the anniversary service in commemoration of the death of the Prince Imperial.

Mr. Parnell has applied to the Home Secretary for and has obtained the privilege of police protection, his friends feeling, in consequence of rumours current and threatening letters received, that he is in personal danger.

Her Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, with the sons of the Prince of Wales on board, arrived at the Piræus on Thursday, escorted by Her Majesty's ship *Monarch*. King George, accompanied by the Marshal of the Court, Mr. Ford, the British Minister, and Mr. Greville, Secretary to the English Legation, went to the Piræus to receive the Princes. His Majesty, together with Prince Albert Victor of Wales, then drove back to the Palace. Prince George of Wales is suffering from slight indisposition. Her Majesty's ironclad *Monarch* will proceed to Corfu to join the Mediterranean Squadron. Princes Albert Victor and George will probably remain at the Piræus till Tuesday.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, the Bishop of Lincoln moved that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying Her Majesty to withhold her assent from the Statutes now on the table of this House for Lincoln College, Oxford. His Lordship contended that the Statutes inadequately provided for the religious education of undergraduates.

CONVOCATION.

UPPER HOUSE.—Friday.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Archbishop, in taking the chair, said he had to lay before their Lordships a numerously-signed *gravamen* from the members of the Lower House on the subject of what was commonly called the Salvation Army. It was as follows:—

That the minds of many of the clergy are much perplexed as to their duty with regard to the society of Christian people called the Salvation Army; that according to the statements of its authorised representatives this Society consists of 301 branches and 645 officers, and it holds 5,000 services every week, and provides sitting accommodation for 260,000 persons; that this Society cannot be fairly judged by the extravagant utterances of some of its members, but by the deliberate statements of its authorised representatives. That according to the statements of one of its authorised representatives, its defects in doctrine have arisen from its desire to put aside every subject upon which Christian people are divided; that it greatly desires the sympathy of the Church, and is prepared to be instructed by her Bishops; that many of the clergy are anxious to attach this society to the Church, and to use its members as instruments in reaching the masses, who are as yet untouched by any Christian influence, but shrink from taking so important a step without lawful authority, lest by such co-operation they might encourage false doctrine and unsettle the minds of the faithful. *Reformandum.*—That their Lordships be respectfully requested to take such steps as may be deemed advisable to ascertain the tenets and practices of this society, and after such examination to consider how far it is possible to attach it to the Church, and generally to advise the clergy as to their duty in regard to it.

His Grace added, that perhaps some of their Lordships who were better acquainted than he himself with the subject would have the goodness to give their opinion on the subject.

The Bishop of Winchester regarded it as of the highest importance that the attention of the Bishops should be called to the subject, though it might be difficult to take direct steps. They would be able to gain information, and be able at any rate to give advice to the clergy. The Salvation Army had been working in his diocese a great deal, and some of the most unsatisfactory scenes had been enacted there, particularly at Basingstoke. This led him to inquire, and, as far as he had been able to learn, there had been nothing like false doctrine put forth by the Salvation Army. They confined themselves to very simple truths—namely, the sinfulness of men, and salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ. Their proceedings might have been somewhat extravagant, but they had induced a remarkable degree of sobriety among people whom they influenced, abstention from smoking even having been obtained. That showed their very great influence. Some members of the Army had been most cruelly treated, but they had not shown themselves exasperated, and had afterwards prayed earnestly for their persecutors. These things showed, he thought, that although they might not be able to adopt all the principles of this Army, they should certainly not turn a cold shoulder to them. He was informed they were not antagonistic to the Church, but had, on the contrary, been inclined to ask for the countenance of the Church. If the people who were influenced by this mission-work could be brought under the teachings of their own pastors, a great work might be done. They looked back, naturally, to the time of the first rise of Wesleyan Methodism; and they were most desirous the great mistake which was made then should not be repeated. Other communities had had the wisdom to incorporate in their bosom those whose spirit did not in every respect accord with the spirit of the Church; and he hoped the same wisdom would be shown now. The Salvation Army was reaching a mass of the population below what was often regarded as the lowest, and the display of a spirit of concilation and kindness might limit anything in their practices which was objectionable, and enable them to make the best use of the system. He moved—

"That a committee of bishops should be appointed to consider the subject in accordance with the prayer of the *gravamen*."

The Bishop of Llandaff said the subject was one of great interest to them as a Church. The Welsh people for whom he spoke were impassioned and fervent, and the Salvation Army had effected a footing in his diocese. There was no doubt that many of their practices were extravagant and objectionable, but he was not aware of anything to object to in their tenets. It was his opinion that the Church of England might be greatly helped if the co-operation of such a body could be enlisted, and he, therefore, begged to second the motion.

The Bishop of Oxford considered that the mover of the motion had, perhaps unconsciously, overstated the wish of the Salvation Army to come under the guidance of the Church. As he was informed, that was not at all their desire. He believed it was their wish to remain in a position of entire independence. Although they disclaimed all hostility to the Church, they had no kind of intention of placing themselves under the guidance of any clergy or preachers of any kind. They might, therefore, resent the assertion made in the *gravamen*.

The Bishop of Exeter thought that they should obtain accurate information as to the Army before taking any decided steps. He should like to know, for instance, on what ground the assertion conveyed in the *gravamen* was made. If the leaders of the Army were really willing so far to work in co-operation with the Church, and if they would undertake to be careful not to teach what was contrary to its doctrines, then to establish some relations with the Army might be greatly beneficial.

The motion was then agreed to.

SOCIETY.

A marriage has been arranged between Miss Ethel Wickham, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Wickham, and Captain Thruston, 14th Regiment, son of Charles F. Thruston, Esq., D.L., J.P., of Talgarth Hall, Machynlleth, North Wales.

Also between Mr. H. Sydney Lacon, third daughter of Sir Edmund Lacon, Bart., of Ormesby House, Great Yarmouth, and Miss Boileau, eldest daughter of Colonel G. W. Boileau, Stanfield Hall, Wymondham, Norfolk.

Also between Mr. William Blundell Thornhill, eldest son of the late Rev. W. Thornhill, of Huntingdonshire, and Florence Beatrice Warburton, eldest daughter of Mr. and the Lady Frances Warburton, and niece of the Earl of Kingston.

On the 3rd inst. a marriage was solemnised between Arthur Wellesley Pike, only son of Mr. J. Pike, Brixton, Surrey, and Lucy Laura, youngest daughter of the late R. Sleman, F.R.C.S. Eng. The bride wore a very pretty dress of ivory-coloured satin, with wreath of orange blossom and tulle veil, and she carried a lovely bouquet of white flowers. The bridesmaids were six in number—Miss Sylvia and Miss Edith Sleman, sisters of the bride; Miss Pike, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Fuller, Miss Bromhead, and Miss J. Dorothy Bromhead. They were dressed in costumes of heliotrope cachemire and broché satin of a darker shade, the bodices being made of the latter material. Their straw hats were trimmed with cream lace and lilac, and they each carried baskets filled with beautiful flowers.

At Cooling, near Rochester, on the 3rd inst., was solemnised the marriage of Miss Alice Morris Lee, daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Lee, and stepdaughter of the Rev. J. Monk, rector of Cooling, with Mr. John Medcalfe Pollard, jun., of St. Margaret's House, Ipswich. At eleven the bridegroom, accompanied by Mr. Bedford, who acted as best man, entered the church, followed shortly by the bride leaning on the arm of her stepfather, who gave her away. She was received by her five bridesmaids. The bride wore an ivory broché satin bodice, and train with ivory satin front, trimmed with wreaths of orange blossom and lace, the pattern of which was exquisitely traced and filled in with seed pearls. Her veil was of Brussels net, bordered with Honiton lace, matching which was the lace which bordered her bouquet, worked for the occasion, her initials and the date being interwoven. Her ornaments included a gold bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom, and a gold brooch, in the centre of which was amethyst, surrounded with pearls. The five bridesmaids wore pale blue cashmere trimmed with moire and ivory lace, a moire bow completing the dress. Their hats were white chip, bound with pale blue velvet, and long white feathers and lace; Suède gloves and hose to correspond. All carried bouquets. Gold and silver bracelets, the gifts of the bridegroom, were also worn. Mrs. Monk, the mother of the bride, wore a skirt of heliotrope Surah with trimmings of lace; the bodice and train were of Surah silk broché of the same hue. A bonnet of cream lace, feathers and flowers to correspond. Mrs. Pollard, the mother of the bridegroom, wore a robe of prune embossed velvet, and satin combined, with muff to match, and a cream lace bonnet; both ladies carried bouquets. After the service the bridal party adjourned to the residence of the bride's stepfather, where *déjeûner* was awaiting them. At about a quarter to three the bride and her husband left for Dover *en route* for the Continent. The bride's departure dress was of grey and gold vigogne cloth, with trimmings of gold braid, and buttons; a grey chip hat with trimmings of ruby velvet and long grey feather.

Mrs. Bischoffsheim had a reception on Tuesday evening at Bute House, South Audley-street, which was very fully attended. In addition to the fine suite of rooms, which were decorated in the richest style with some of the most beautiful specimens of French tapestry placed as hangings in several of the apartments, a very attractive lounge was found in the large conservatory which runs along the end of the rooms. Beds full of sweet-smelling flowers, with creepers on the walls and from the roof, showed to great advantage under coloured lamps, and, half hidden by a profusion of palms and ferns, the band of the 1st Life Guards played a choice selection of music during the evening. Refreshments were served in the long saloon. Among the company were the Portuguese Minister, the Earl and Countess of Desart, Lady Poltimore and the Hon. Miss Bampfylde, Lady Ulrica and Miss Thynne, Elizabeth Countess of Desart, Lady Wallscourt, Lady Conyers and Hon. Miss Lane Fox, Lady Alfred and Miss Churchill, Lord Hawarden, and Hon. Miss Maude, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lennox Hanbury, Lady Sykes, the Hon. Mrs. and Miss Colville, the Hon. Mrs. and Miss Tremayne, the Hon. A. Yorke, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Armytage, Miss Armytage, Lady Goldsmith, Mrs. G. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. Ronald, &c. The Countess of Desart wore white satin with white lisse gauze, and diamonds in her hair. Lady Alfred Churchill, black satin with tulle and lace. Lady Goldsmith wore a dress of dark olive-green satin, trimmed with gold, over a petticoat of a pale shade, trimmed with pink ostrich tips. Mrs. Bischoffsheim wore rich black and yellow brocade. Mrs. Johnstone, a dress of white nun's cloth, with high bodice covered with white jet embroidery; pearls *en bandeaux* in the hair.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed Acrostic Editor, *John Bull*, 6 Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 10.

(Twenty-fifth Quarter.)

1. B elzebu B
2. U topi A
3. R ea L
4. N omina L
5. A ntoni O
6. B uffal O
7. Y eoma N

Correct solutions have been received from Arab, Conjecture, Cipher, Dinah, Hampton Courtier, Jumbo, Katydid, Peewit, and Sparks.—9 correct, 44 incorrect; total, 53.

Jumbo.—Your Acrostic is an excellent one, but should have been sent some weeks earlier. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

Spero.—Thirteen Acrostics will be inserted as usual this quarter.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 12.

(Twenty-fifth Quarter.)

Proem.

A banded brotherhood of modern time;
Their oft-repeated, seldom-punished crime.

1.
Too fondly coveted,
Too dearly bought.

2.
In distant lands
With difficulty caught.

3.
Sought carefully and never found.

4.
This, the crime-haunted, blood-stained ground.

5.
Least dangerous half of Voltaire's nation.

6.
This is my proper situation.

W. T. L.

THE LAST OF THE STUARTS.

We regret to announce the death, which occurred a few days ago at St. Martin's, Jersey, of Charles Edward Stuart, Count of Albany, who has thus survived his father by little more than a year. The Count had been ill for some months, and indeed had never recovered from the effects of his wife's death. He was married in 1874 to Lady Alice Hay, sister of the Earl of Erroll, and leaves no issue. Like his father, the Count had served with distinction in the Austrian army, in which he bore the rank of Colonel. In the Spanish Civil War of 1873 to 1876, he was a warm and active supporter of the cause of Don Carlos; and was captured by the Republicans in 1874, together with his steamer the *Deerhound*, laden with several thousands of rifles for the Carlist troops. The illegality of this seizure, which was effected on the high seas, caused the intervention of the British Government, and the Count soon regained his liberty. His last hours were soothed by the presence of his sister, the Countess Sobieska de Pradt. With his death ends the male line of the alleged descendants of Prince Charles Edward.

We think it a public duty to lay before our readers the following remarkable statement, for the exact accuracy of which we can absolutely vouch. We purposely omit the names of those chiefly concerned. In the House of Commons on Friday in last week, two Irish Home Rulers took their seats on the Liberal benches near a well-known Liberal member who could not avoid overhearing the conversation which took place between them. The topic discussed was that of the new appointment to the Irish Secretaryship. "And what," inquired one of the Home Rulers, "is your opinion of Lord F. Cavendish's being sent to Dublin?" "I think it not so bad a step," was the reply. "Well," rejoined the first speaker, "—— said to me to-day, 'So sure as there is a God in heaven, we'll tear him to pieces before another fortnight is over.'" The man who was declared to have uttered this atrocious threat is one of the Parliamentary leaders of the Irish Party. Comment would be superfluous. We may add that information of this conversation was at once conveyed to the Prime Minister.

We stated so long ago as on the 22nd ult. that Mr. Parnell's efforts, when out of prison on *parole*, to conceal his whereabouts were prompted by apprehensions of personal violence. Yesterday it was publicly announced that he had "asked for, and received, police protection, believing that his life is menaced by the agents of a Secret Society." If we are not misinformed, Mr. Parnell has also felt some reason to fear the vengeance of certain persons whose relatives have been murdered in Ireland. We hear that Mr. Egan, who is in Paris, has also been threatened.

The existence of an agreement—now, we suppose, at an end—between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell is now generally admitted. It has, however, been erroneously stated that the understanding was entirely effected by the good offices of Mr. O'Shea. We have, nevertheless, the best authority for stating that Mr. Parnell had three interviews with the Prime Minister himself in London before his return to Kilmainham.

A rumour has reached us that there are strong suspicions of the existence of a plot to assassinate Dr. M'Cabe, Cardinal-Archbishop of Dublin, and Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P. The Cardinal has, it appears, incurred the hatred of the Fenians by his stern and unflinching opposition to the cause of anarchy. His Eminence is, we understand, the bearer of an autograph letter from the Pope condemning the Fenian movement.

We are in receipt of private intelligence from Rome, from which we gather that the true state of Irish affairs is now understood at the Vatican. This result has been brought about, not by any means solely through Mr. Errington's mission, but by the efforts of certain well-known English Tory Roman Catholics.

More than once lately in the columns of some of our contemporaries allusion has been made to Mr. Biggar's famous eulogy of Hartmann (the wretch who tried to murder the Emperor of Germany), and his aspiration for an Irish Hartmann. But the important occasion and the highly significant circumstances of Mr. Biggar's oration seem to be forgotten. It was delivered in January, 1880, at the Cork banquet given to Mr. Parnell on his return to Parliament, *in his presence*, and (we need hardly add) without one word of protest from him. This fact, which commits the whole Parnellite party to a policy of murder, ought to be brought prominently before the public eye, and even in Ireland ought to make the whole mongrel crew of atheists and semi-Americans odious and contemptible. Mr. Biggar himself is not an Irishman at all, having been born of a Glasgow family.

Cardinal Manning had a seat under the gallery of the House of Commons on Thursday during the debate on the introduction of the Prevention of Crime in Ireland Bill.

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